FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 028 *11 February 1985*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

USSR, PPR, GDR Forces Hold Joint Exercise AA 1

ALBANIA

Road Transport Protocol With SFRY Signed B 1
District Councils Review Performance, Tasks B 1
Marko, Leaders Attend Trade Union Celebration B 1
Alia Greets Iran's Khamene'i on National Day B 2
Academy of Sciences Group Ends Visit to Austria B 2
Europe Must Seek Independence From Superpowers B 3
[Murati in ZERI I POPULLIT]

BULGARIA

Britain's Geoffrey Howe Begins Official Visit C 1
Welcomed by Mladenov C 1
Mladenov, Howe Begin Talks C 1
More on Talks C 1
Official Dinner Given C 2
Zhivkov-Howe Talks 'Frank' C 3
BTA Reviews Trade Contacts C 4
Exchanges 'Steadily Growing' C 4
Editorials View U.K. Ties C 5
'Frank' Talks Held With Canadian Foreign Ministry C 6
Decision on Consumer Goods Production Viewed C 6
[Lozanova in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Feb]
Control Committee Reviews Breaches of Discipline C 7
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Feb]
Zhivkov Attends Burgas Agricultural Festival C 8
BCP Greeting Message to PCF Congress C 9
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Feb]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communist Movement Disavows W. European Terrorism D 1
[Jomasek]
Ler Delegation Departs for Moscow Economic Talks D 2
Pope's Ban on 'Liberation Theology' Attacked D 2
[Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Feb]
Husak Receives Swedish, Egyptian Envoys D 3
Bilak Holds Talks With Austrian CP Chairman D 3
Obzina on Shortcomings in Scientific Development D 4
SRV Workers in Ostrava Plant Making Progress D 5
[Pamula in PRACE 7 Feb]
Briefs: CSSR Cooperation With CEMA D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Peace Activist Schaelike Released From Prison [DPA] E 1
Reportage on SED Delegation Activities in Paris E 1
Hager Meets Cultural Figures E 1
Hager Meets With Marchais E 2
Solidarity Meeting Held E 3
SED Greetings Message to French CP Congress E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Feb]
Fischer Receives Soviet Academician Gromyko E 4
Poland's Obodowski on Recent Berlin Talks E 5
Cooperation Agreements Signed With Belgium E 5

HUNGARY

Havasi Returns Following U.S. Meetings F 1
Foreign Trade Minister Discusses Economy F 1
Alcoholism, Amount Spent on Alcohol Increasing F 3
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 7 Feb]

POLAND

Reportage on Jaruzelski Official Visit to India G 1
Warsaw Departure G 1
Accompanying Delegation Named G 1
Jaruzelski on Relations G 1
Gandhi Welcomes Jaruzelski G 2
Importance of Trade Noted G 2
Indian Reportage on Visit [cross-reference] G 2
Minister Warns Church of Strict Law Application [AFP] G 3
Report on Public Opinion on Torun Verdict [Mainz ZDF] G 3
Walesa Comments [DPA] G 4
Walesa Says Blumsztajn 'Effectively Banished' [AFP] G 5
Official Sees Possible Return to IMF in 1985 [AFP] G 5
National Fronts Delegates Open Warsaw Session G 6
Jaruzelski Meets Delegations G 7
Delegations' Remarks at Meeting G 7
Czyrek Address Reported G 10
Resolution Summarized G 12
Further Comment on State of Union Address G 13
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 8 Feb]
8 February Council of Ministers Session Noted G 13
Briefs: Cambodian Cooperation Agreement G 14

ROMANIA

British Foreign Secretary Howe Arrives 8 Feb H 1
Ceausescu, Howe Hold Talks H 1
Howe Meets Andrei; Visit Ends H 2
Toasts Presented at Dinner for SFRY's Djuranovic H 2
Report on Ceausescu [SCINTEIA 5 Feb] H 2
Report on Djuranovic Toast [SCINTEIA 5 Feb] H 4
SDUF Elections Held; Third Congress Concludes H 7
Correction: 1984 Plan Fulfillment Communique H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Court Hands Down Sentences in Kljuc Cases I 1
Media Comment on Belgrade Trial Decision I 1
POLITIKA Commentary Reviewed [10 Feb] I 1
TANJUG: Court Tolerance 'Abused' I 2
[Jankovic in POLITIKA]
Macedonian Assembly Censures Former Officials I 3
[NOVA MARKEDONIJA 1 Feb]
FEC Supplies Statistics on Personal Incomes I 4
Vojvodina Delegate Objects to Planning Bill I 4
[Sarovic in BORBA 6 Feb]
Croat LC Body Rejects Suggestions for Elections I 5
[S.M., R.V. in BORBA 5 Feb]
Croat LC's Savar Stresses Reaching Youth I 6
Markovic 'Polemizes' With Dragosavac Theses I 8
[NIN 8 Feb]
Zarkovic, USSR's Solomentsev Confer in Paris I 9
Gracanin Ends 3-Day Visit to Montenegro I 9
TANJUG Analyses U.S. Withdrawal From UNESCO I 10
Austria To Start Radio Program for SFRY Workers I 10

USSR, PPR, GDR FORCES HOLD JOINT EXERCISE

LD081828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Command staffs and troops of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, and the National People's Army are currently taking part in a joint exercise on the territory of the GDR.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, on Friday witnessed their high combat readiness.

Under winter conditions the troop sections and units of the three fraternal armies demonstrated their military expertise in solving the set combat tasks. The level of command activity of the staffs and the precise organization of the cordination of the forces taking part in fording a water hazard were particularly impressive.

After the conclusion of the actions, the defense ministers and commanders in chief of the Joint Armed Forces paid tribute to the efforts of the soldiers of socialism as an expression of their determination to reliably protect the socialist achievements of the fraternal peoples and peace.

The 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism, to which the Soviet people made a decisive contribution and bore a major sacrifice, was a worthy occasion for the comrades-in-arms to do everything in their power to honorably fulfill their class task.

The results achieved in the exercise were an important contribution to the consolidation of the comradeship-in-arms and to strengthening the socialist military coalition, which has proved itself in the 3 decades of its existence as a reliable guarantor of peace and security in Europe. All the plans of the proponents of the course of confrontation and arms escalation in the United States and NATO against the states of the Warsaw Pact will continue to founder on the unshakable class and arms alliance of the socialist fraternal armies.

ROAD TRANSPORT PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED

AU091613 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- On February 7, the protocol on the international road transport of goods for 1985 between the PSR of Albania and the SFR of Yugoslavia was signed in Tirana. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Valter Bedini, director of department of the Ministry of Communications, whereas for the Yugoslav side by Slavko Simonovic, director of department at the Federal Committee for Communication and Telecommunication.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Vice-Minister of Communications Ferdinand Tako and the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia in Tirana, Blagoje Pavlovic.

DISTRICT PEOPLES COUNCILS REVIEW PERFORMANCE, TASKS

AU081530 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) -- The People's Council of the District of Shkoder was convened yesterday. It examined the realisation of the plan and budget for last year as well as the tasks of the plan and budget for 1985.

The report and the contribution emphasized that last year, as compared with a year ago, growth has been registered in all the sectors: there were turned out 7.9 percent more industrial products. The tasks of the volume of construction, transport, mineral working etc. were also realised or overfulfilled. The investments made for the development of economy and culture were 22 percent higher, the targets set in the construction of "Enver Hoxha" Hydropower Station of Koman, the Shkoder-Hani I Potih railway line and some other productive and social-cultural projects were fulfilled. Hundreds of dwelling flats were constructed.

As against 1983, the total agricultural production increased 1.2 percent, and the wheat production plan was overfulfilled.

The delegate of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, attended and spoke at the meeting.

In the meeting of the People's Council of the District of Kolonje, the report and the contributions pointed out that over last year a better work was done to realise the planned targets. Thus, the plan of the overall industrial production was realised 100.4 per cent, the planned volume of the mechanised work and coal extraction was overfulfilled, the public services were improved etc.

The delegate of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko attended and addressed the meeting.

MARKO, LEADERS ATTEND TRADE UNION CELEBRATION

AU110912 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- Yesterday afternoon, the oilmen, all the other working people and inhabitants of Stalin City welcomed with love and enthusiasm veterans and activists of the trade unions, who came from all the districts of the country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the trade unions of Albania.

Comrades Simon Stefani, Rita Marko, Hajredin Celiku, Pali Miska, Llambi Gegprifti, the President of the General Council of the TUA Sotir Kocollari, members of the Central Committee of the party and goverment, as well as leading cadres of mass organisations and other guests went there to attend this joyful celebration of the working class and the entire working people of the country.

A festive concert was given in the cinema hall of the city on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of TUA. The concert contained items from history, work and life of our working class, songs and dances devoted to the party, the homeland and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our happy days, etc. Last night, the veterans and activitsts of the trade unions the representatives of the working people from all the districts of the country were invited by the families of oilmen and other inhabitants of Stalin City, where they had together a joyful dinner.

ALIA GREETS IRAN'S KHAMENE'I ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101414 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 10 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i:

"On the occasion of the national day of Iran, I convey cordial greetings and wishes to you and to the friendly Iranian people.

On this marked day in the history of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the overthrow of the hateful and antipopular regime of the shah, we wholeheartedly wish the Iranian people further successes in the progress of the country and in the struggle of the defence of the freedom and the independence of the homeland, against the plots and the interferences by the imperialist powers.

We wish that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries develop constantly".

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GROUP ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU081430 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania led by its president, Prof. Aleks Buda, that paid a visit to Austria at the invitation of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Austria, returned home yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences Prof Hekuran Mara and other comrades.

Over its stay in Austria, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania Prof Aleks Buda was received by the President of the Academy of Sciences of Austria Prof. Dr. Plekinger. During this meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further cooperation between the two academies in different fields of mutual interest.

In the context of the visits he paid to Austria, Prof. Aleks Buda read out in the Institute for Eastern and Southeasten Europe the scientific paper: "The Historical Roots of the New Albania" which was followed with a special attention by many Austrian academicians, professors, scholars and scientific working people.

On this occasion, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Vienna, Idriz Bardhi gave a cocktail in the seat of the embassy, in which besides the delegation of our Academy of Sciences present were also the Vice-Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria D.F. Bauer, the President of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Dr Plekinger, the Director of the Department of Culture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr Shalenberg, academicians, professors and other personalities of science.

EUROPE MUST SEEK INDEPENDENCE FROM SUPERPOWERS

AU091707 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "The Onslaught of the Superpowers in Europe Cannot Be Met With Illusions"]

[Excerpts] A lot of discussions are presently being held in West European political circles concerning the ways and means of meeting the challenge of bilateral American-Soviet negotiations. This is a broad debate with a broad range of political and theoretical nuances, clearly indicating Europe's dilemma resulting from the global policy of the superpowers and its own policy and practice of creating countless links with the superpowers.

The very fact that so many numerous theses are being presented with regard to this question indicates the difficult position in which the European countries are finding themselves. They understand and feel that they are also the target of the general hegemonist onslaught of the United States and the Soviet Union, like all the other countries and peoples throughout the world. It must be stated from the very beginning that none of the theses being presented as "the road to salvation" in the face of the stifling pressure of the superpowers can be a real solution. First, the philosophical-political starting point of all these theses is that the military presence of the superpowers in European countries is indisputable, an invevitability against which no one is allowed to protest, let alone rise. This marks the very beginning of the failure to challenge the great American-Soviet plot and the parceling out of spheres of influence. The experience of the past decade, and particularly the recent deployment of American and Soviet missiles, is sufficient indication of the fact that the respective allies are not consulted concerning their own interests. As for transformation of the European Common Market into a military power, it is unlikely that America would permit it to be strengthened to the point of affecting the American diktat on the old continent, regardless of the desires of big European capital.

All the various and contrary theses and proposals reflect the varying positions of the bourgeoisie of this or that European country attempting to create for itself more room for maneuvering than is available to other East European countries. They also reflect the degree and form of the links of this or that country with the United States and the Atlantic policy. In every case, however, we see division in Europe, resulting precisely from participation in the military blocs of the superpowers. "To have a correct and realistic policy with regard to one's own country, as well as toward other countries," Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "one must be emancipated from the complexes that have been and are being created by the imperialist superpowers and their agents." One of these is the European inferiority complex where salvation is always sought in dependence on the policy and military might of the superpowers. That is why the European ways and means of challenging the bilateral imperialist negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union are, and cannot fail to be, so illusory.

As a European country taking an active part in the life and problems of the continent and contributing with concrete steps to strengthening peace and genuine security on our continent, and to opposing the hegemonist policy of the superpowers and their military blocs, Socialist Albania has long since expressed its clear and correct opinion. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated: "Neither the Atlantic nor the Warsaw treaties, neither the military bases established in various countries nor the nuclear weapons of the superpowers can defend the European countries, their free and independent development, their sovereignty, and their territorial integrity. These can be secured only by destroying these treaties and by dispatching the American and Soviet troops back home, smashing to smithereens the political, economic, and military shackles with which Washington and Moscow have tied up Europe." This is a view whose correctness has been vindicated by recent events in Europe.

BRITAIN'S GEOFFREY HOWE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Mladenov

AU101554 Sofia BTA in English 1550 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) -- Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, arrived here today for an official visit.

"A historic occasion", is how Sir Geoffrey defined the visit to Bulgaria he is starting today, noting that this is the first visit by a British foreign secretary after more than one hundred years of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "I am looking forward to my talks with President Zhivkov, with Prime Minister Grisha Filipov and with my foreign minister colleague Petur Mladenov", he told the press upon his arrival at Sofia airport.

"The fact that I am here and we are meeting in this way", Sir Geoffrey went on to say, "will, I hope, serve to underline Britain's commitment to the cause of improving relations between East and West. Without trust between us there can be no improvement. With trust and dialogue, then there are worthwhile opportunities ahead of us."

In conclusion, Britain's foreign secretary expressed his hope that this visit and his forthcoming talks will mark a new phase in the relations between Bulgaria and the United Kingdom.

Sir Geoffrey Howe was welcomed by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and other officials.

Mladenov, Howe Begin Talks

AU101915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] On 10 February at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, official talks began between Minister Petur Mladenov and his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe. They discussed the state and prospects of Bulgarian-British relations and a broad range of international issues.

Prior to the beginning of the talks, the British foreign minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and visited and reviewed with great interest the Aleksandur Nevski church-monument.

More on Talks

AU102047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] At the official talks that began here between Minister Petur Mladenov and Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a general review of the present international situation was made. It was stressed that it is necessary to adopt measures to strengthen confidence among nations and to search for ways to overcome world problems. The talks are taking place in a businesslike and frank atmosphere. Minister Petur Mladenov gave an official dinner in honor of his colleague Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Official Dinner Given

AU102207 Sofia BTA in English 2152 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) -- "There are no substantial disputes of bilateral character between Bulgaria and Britain", said Mr Petur Mladenov at the state dinner he gave tonight for his British counterpart Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Emphasizing the significance of this first official visit by a British foreign secretary to Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov observed that the already opened talks are sincere and constructive.

He also stressed that the last few years have seen considerable activation of our bilateral relations in various spheres and that definite progress has already been made in this respect.

"Indicative of the mutual desire for further promotion of relations": that is how Mr. Petur Mladenov assessed the current visit of Sir Geoffrey Howe, laying explicit emphasis on the preparedness on the part of Bulgaria to go ahead in this direction.

Noting that the current international situation is complicated, the Bulgarian foreign minister spoke of the dialogue needed, which should be held in earnest and businesslike manner, without seeking superiority, with account being taken of the legitimate interests of all partners and with due respect for the principles of parity and equal security.

"I am convinced", Mr Petur Mladenov said, "that if this and no other is the way in which the talks due to open on March 12 in Geneva will proceed, that if they will adopt the complex approach, i.e. if the agreement reached between Mr Andrey Gromyko and Mr George Shultz will be strictly observed in all its points, then we can expect tangible results from these negotiations." He declared himself for progress at the other forums discussing the vital issues of disarmament: the Vienna talks, the conference on disarmament, and in Stockholm.

Touching on the Stockholm conference, Mr Petur Mladenov said that Bulgaria and her allies are firmly resolved to work for the achievement of such final results that would rank Stockholm immediately after Helsinki in terms of disarmament.

"Bulgaria and the other Warsaw treaty member countries are steadfast in pursuing their constructive and peaceloving foreign policy. The numerous proposals, which we have advanced -- I have in mind above all the most recent ones, i.e. those in the Prague political declaration and since -- are eloquent evidence to this effect", said Bulgaria's foreign minister.

Mr. Petur Mladenov spoke about the Balkan policies of Bulgaria assessing its results as a tangible contribution to the cause of peace, security, cooperation and goodneighborliness. "Let me recall, just by way of illustration", he said, "Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal for the implementation of the idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone".

In reply, Sir Geoffrey Howe said, "I am glad to acknowledge that U.K. Bulgarian relations have been flourishing for many years." "Recognition of the present world realities", he emphasized, "should lead to two compelling conclusions. First that we must be frank, open and realistic about our differences. But second, that we should work together in a positive and constructive spirit to identify our common interests and ways of building on them. Our aim should be to develop increased confidence and mutual trust."

"To that end", Sir Geoffrey went on to say, "we need above all increased exchanges and contacts." He added that "relations between our two countries can gain enormously from an increase of contacts at all levels", which is in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. "The commitments made at Helsinki in 1975 were designed to be of significance for ordinary people in all our countries. This applies across the board: to respect for human rights as much as to security or economic matters", Sir Geoffrey said.

The British foreign secretary observed that "another central element in the search for improved relations is of course the question of arms control."

"The agreement reached in Geneva last month was a major step in the right direction, but there are still many obstacles on the road ahead", Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out.

He went on to say that he would like to stress the sincerity of the Western alliance in seeking progress in arms control, that they, as he put it, "are determined that there must be effective agreements aimed at terminating the arms race on earth and preventing one in space, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability".

Going back to the issue of Bulgaro-British relations, Sir Geoffrey said the British side is "keen to strengthen and develop our relations in the commercial field. Our two countries can boast a sharply improved economic record in recent years. We have much to offer each other", he pointed out.

Saying that last year U.K./Bulgarian trade achieved a 30 percent increase, Sir Geoffrey Howe emphasized that "there is no reason why we should not continue this trend, in line with the excellent state of our bilateral relations."

Zhivkov-Howe Talks 'Frank'

AU1111128 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, in Sofia this morning. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

They discussed the most important topical issues of the international situation. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, expressed the opinion that a solution to the complicated situation can be found only through a dialogue on questions of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear arms sphere. This dialogue must take into consideration the legitimate interests of all partners, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. No efforts for achieving one-sided goals should be made in this respect.

Comrade Zhivkov welcomed the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States to begin negotiations on space and nuclear weapons on 12 March 1985, and pointed out that only the observance of these principles and the strict application of the comprehensive approach in conducting talks can lead to positive results.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the firm resolve of our country to continue in the future to pursue a peace-loving policy, to work for the consolidation of peace, security, cooperation, and disarmament, especially in the nuclear sector, as well as for detente.

The chairman of the State Council stressed that our country is making a specific contribution to the cause of peace through our Balkan policy.

Sir Geoffrey Howe set forth the stand of his government on basic international issues, including East-West relations, problems of disarmament, and other issues.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed the common satisfaction at the good state of Bulgarian-British relations in various sectors and pointed out a number of unused opportunities for the future development of these relations. The hope was expressed that the first visit of the British foreign secretary to our country will lead to an intensification of the political dialogue between the two countries and will assist the further mutually advantageous expansion of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation and exchange.

The meeting proceeded in a frank atmosphere.

BTA Reviews Trade Contacts

AU081534 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] London, February 8 (BTA correspondent) -- In connection with the week of Great Britain's trade and technology, due to be staged in Sofia from February 11 through 15, Mr Leopold Friedman, deputy chairman of the Council for Trade With Eastern Europe, told the BTA correspondent: "We can't help being optimistic about the prospects which this event is opening up to the further activation of economic relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain. I am convinced that the figures of our trade do not reflect our real capacities." He highly commended Bulgaria's dynamic and steady development, which makes her a welcome and respected trading partner.

"The successful promotion of trade presupposes friendly relations and confidence. The building of such relations requires considerable efforts and time. That is why, once set up, these relations turn into one of the stable elements of understanding among the peoples. I have been often saying that this is a bridge for politicians to walk on. That is why Britain's business interests regard with great approval the forthcoming visit to Bulgaria by our Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. We set very great store by the contacts between high-ranking representatives of the two countries. From this point of view, last year's visit to Bulgaria of Mr Paul Channon, the minister of state for trade and industry, proved exceedingly fruitful, and we are looking forward to the return visit of Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, which, I am convinced, will play a significant role in the further expansion and promotion of economic cooperation between our two countries", Mr Leopold Friedman emphasised.

Exchanges 'Steadily Growing'

AU091639 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 9 (BTA) -- Over the last five years Bulgaria and Britain have activated their trade and economic relations, as a result of which the commercial exchange is steadily growing. Last year its value exceeded 200 million currency leva.

Bulgaria supplies Britain with ferrous metals, light and chemical industry products, and imports plant protection preparations, machines, equipment and metals.

Bulgarian enterprises and British companies have signed six general agreements on cooperation in the food industry, chemistry, petrochemistry and mechanical engineering. Cooperation with the Perkins and Lancer Boss companies has already given practical results in the manufacture of uniform engines and certain types of electric trucks. A contract has been signed with the chloride company on the overhaul of storage batteries plants in Bulgaria, and the accord with the I.C.I. envisages the joint production of reglon, a plant protection chemical. Under another contract, the A.P.V. company will deliver brewing and gelatine-producing installations, as well as a cheese-making operation line.

Five mixed societies have been incorporated for cooperation in tourism, water transport, insurance and for the import of Bulgarian wines and electric trucks in Britain.

Tourist contacts are on the upgrade. Every year 60,000 Britons come to Bulgaria, which ranks the United Kingdom third among this country's tourist partners from the West, after the F.R.G. and France.

Editorals View U.K. Ties

AU101549 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 10 Feb 85

["For the Sake of Mutually Advantageous Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) -- In connection with the official visit to this country by Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland, RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME carry editorials on the mutually beneficial contacts between Bulgaria and Britain.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that despite the comparative passivity of diplomatic contacts, trade and economic relations are registering steady progress. The first trade agreement between the two countries dates back to 1955. The Bulgaro-British Committee for Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation is making serious efforts to break away from the limits of the traditional exchange of goods so that to facilitate the promotion of new prominsing forms of industrial cooperation in the sphere of transport engineering, the food industry, electronics and chemistry.

Tracing the upgrade development of the historical and cultural ties between the two nations, the paper points out that a number of viable opportunities for still more active relations of mutual benefit and interest have been missed. RABOTNICHESKO DELO observes that the principal cause for that is the unsatisfactory level of political contacts, which are influenced by the deteriorated international climate, since there are no open questions of consequence on bilateral basis.

The editorial stresses in conclusion that the visit of Sir Geoffrey Howe will help expand bilateral contacts between Bulgaria and the United Kingdom and build security and peace in Europe.

In the same connection ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME writes: "The dialogue will survey the bilateral political relations and the international situation in the light of the development of East-West relations and in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, to which the two countries are signatories. Loyal to the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems, Bulgaria is invariably in favor of a dialogue in the name of understanding, detente and strengthening of peace."

'FRANK' TALKS HELD WITH CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU082120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Regular political consultations were held in Sofia between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Canada. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, headed the Bulgarian side at the consultations, while the Canadian delegation was headed by Peter (Hancock), director general at the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

They discussed the state of bilateral relations and the future prospects of development of Bulgarian-Canadian relations in various sectors. The two sides expressed positive evaluations for the bilateral relations, but pointed out that a number of unutilized opportunities exist for the further expansion and intensification of these relations.

In discussing international issues, the two sides stressed that the decision of the Soviet Union and the United States to begin negotiations on 12 March 1985 in Geneva will contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere and to the cause of peace.

The two sides exchanged opinions on questions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, as well as other forums [words indistinct].

The consultations proceeded in a businesslike, frank atmosphere, and in a constructive spirit.

DECISION ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION VIEWED

AU071435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Lilyana Lozanova commentary: "Everyone Is Responsible for Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Announcement

The chief result of the Ruse conference, held 5 years ago, is that consumer goods production has become a subject and task for all economic organizations. It is satisfactory that our market today is more stable, supplies are more regular, and the population's needs are increasingly being satisfied. This was announced by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers with economic leaders, with deputy chairmen of okrug people's councils, and with leaders of social organizations, held yesterday. The reason for this meeting was decision No 6 adopted by the Council of Ministers at the end of January pertaining to the improvement of consumer goods production and everyday public services.

Commentary

What made the adoption of the aforementioned decision necessary? Within the last 3 years the growth of the goods turnover exceeded the level of consumer goods production. In 1984 the correlation factor in this sector was 19.2 percent versus 15.8 percent. This makes it necessary to adopt measures to ensure that all opportunities are used to overcome this difference. The correct method is to increase local production, imports, and the exchange of goods with other countries.

This will certainly increase the reserves of goods, but increase should be to the advantage of those goods that are in demand on the markets. This means that the production of unattractive and unaesthetic goods should be stopped.

Now, the leading bodies of economic ministries and the people's councils executive committees in the okrugs must evaluate the results of the Ruse conference and map out special programs for eliminating some undesirable trends. The Council of Ministers decision envisages that half of the everyday consumer goods should be produced by local enterprises, in order to satisfy local needs. The okrug people's councils should take special care in adopting programs for the implementation of the aforementioned decisions, in order to avoid the shortage of traditional foodstuffs for our population such as beans, onion, garlic, lentils, and so forth. This makes it necessary also to map out the respective material incentives for the collectives, so that everyone knows who is responsible for the implementation of the decision. The implementation of the Council of Ministers decision must produce results on the domestic market through supplies of greater quantities of more varied, high-quality goods.

CONTROL COMMITTEE REVIEWS BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE

AU071340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The Committee of State and People's Control reviewed the results of investigations carried out in connection with violations of state and financial discipline in certain departments and organizations, at a meeting held yesterday.

The leadership of the Central Institute on Calculating Equipment in Sofia has allowed violations of financial, labor, and planning discipline to occur. In implementing orders of clients and agreements between collaborators of the institute and various economic organizations, material and labor expenditures were not correctly accounted for. As a result of such violations, the institute received illegal income and some individual employees have obtained incomes which they have not earned through their own work.

The violators were punished with disciplinary punishments and were fined by the Committee of State and People's Control.

In the investigation of the work in the Burgas Khidrostroy Construction Administration, it was discovered that the management was systematically neglecting the implementation of the state program. Incorrect fulfillment and overfulfillment of natural indexes were accounted for in 1983 and 1984. Instead of concentrating efforts and resources for the implementation of the building program, the management violated the instructions of the Ministry of Construction and Territorial Settlement Organization and permitted private individuals to be supplied with materials and mechanized equipment, while part of the materials were sold at cheaper prices than the established ones and some of the materials were not paid for at all. A number of violations have also been allowed to occur in the operations of the auxiliary construction sector, as a result of which the administration suffered losses. The instructions of the Council of Ministers decision on the use of official means of transportation were also grossly violated. Other serious breaches of financial discipline were committed as well.

Engineer Emil Kerimidarski, director of the Khidrostroy Construction Administration in Burgas was punished by dismissal, because he grossly violated state, financial, and personal discipline, and caused damage to the administration, and he took advantage of his official status for personal gain.

The punishment of "dismissal" was also imposed on Dimitur Nikov, the chief accountant of the administration for having violated state and financial discipline, and for causing damage to the administration. The same individuals were also fined.

The Committee of State and People's Control also reprimanded Engineer Khristo Khristov, general manager of the Khidrostroy State Economic Trust, for not having provided the necessary assistance to and control of the activities of the administration and obliged him to hold responsible the other officials involved in the aforementioned violations.

The results of the investigation in the Propaganda, Information, and Press Center of the Committee of Culture were reviewed as well.

Because of violations allowed to occur in the field of book publishing and in the establishment of prices for published material and because of gross violations committed in personnel and financial discipline, Manka Doseva, the chief accountant of the aforementioned institution, was punished by dismissal.

The former director of the aforementioned center, Dimitur Gradev, and Manka Doseva, the chief accountant, were also obliged to pay fines.

It was recommended to the leadership of the Committee of Culture to adopt the necessary measures in order to consolidate the situation in the Propaganda, Press, and Information Center and improve the efficiency of its work.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS BURGAS AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL

AU091522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] For the fourth time the agricultural workers in our country are celebrating the fertility and soil festival. Over 800 front-ranking agricultural workers gathered in Burgas for the event. Their honorary guest was Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

In the okrug party house Comrade Todor Zhivkov met local leaders and leaders of brigades and agro-industrial complexes which obtained the highest corn yields in 1984. Comrades Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee; Aleksi Ivanov, secretary of the local Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Permanent Board; Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and numerous leaders from the National Agro-Industrial Union, also attended the meeting.

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, spoke on the successes in grain production.

Atanaska Pokeaeva, leader of a brigade in the Pavlikeni agro-industrial complex, read a pledge and report for achieving even higher grain yields.

Comrade Zodor Zhivkov cordially greeted the leading workers and pointed out their contribution to a drastic change in grain production, which is a worthy answer to the party call for a further intensification of agriculture.

A festive meeting of meritorious agricultural works was held at the new theater in Burgas. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Executive Committee, delivered a greeting address. Later on, amidst the stormy applause of the audience, Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented high awards, such as Hero of Socialist Labor Golden Stars, to six outstanding agricultural workers. A festive concert was given in honor of the participants in the festivities.

BCP GREETING MESSAGE TO PCF CONGRESS

AU092104 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Feb 85 p 5

[Greeting message from the BCP Central Committee to the 25th PCF Congress submitted by the BCP Central Committee delegation headed by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on 6 February in Paris]

[Text] Dear comrades: The BCP Central Committee and all Bulgarian Communists convey to you, to the delegates and guests at the 25th PCF Congress, and to all French Communists, the most sincere fraternal greetings.

Your congress is taking place in an international atmosphere which has become extremely complicated and tense. Following the agreement to resume the Soviet-American dialogue on the total range of questions concerning nuclear armament, the peoples are justified in expecting from the U.S. Administation specific deeds confirming the declarations of good will. Washington, however, continues, against the peoples' will, to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and is preparing to transfer the arms race to outer space, an intention which implies unprecedented dangers of nuclear disaster. This is why the struggle to preserve peace and eliminate the threat menacing mankind is the most urgent task of all parties, peoples, and governments. This is why it is more necessary than ever to rally the communists of all countries in unity of action, as well as to coordinate their joint actions with progressive and democratic forces, and with all those who cherish the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

The Bulgarian Communists follow with great attention and fraternal solidarity the struggle waged by the French Communists in defending the working people's vital interests, in preserving the social assets and democratic rights of the people against the pressure and attacks of big capital. We highly appreciate the active efforts of the PCF to preserve peace, to ensure disarmament and detente, as well as its efforts in supporting the national liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The Bulgarian Communists and all our people today are united and rallied around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They are working with selfless devotion to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for increasing and improving the people's living standard and prosperity, and perfecting socialist democracy.

I express confidence that the relations between the BCP and the PCF, which we highly appreciate, and which have further developed in recent years, will be intensified within the future as well, for the sake of our joint struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism!

Long live the PCF!

Long live the friendship between the BCP and the PCF, between the Bulgarian and French peoples!

Long live the Marxist-Leninist teaching!

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT DISAVOWS W. EUROPEAN TERRORISM

LD110025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Alois Jomasek commentary titled "The Bogey of Terrorism Stalks Western Europe Again"]

[Text] Since the end of last year, Western Europe has been rocked by one terrorist attack after another, and responsibility for these attacks has been claimed by a whole range of terrorist groups of all political colors and affiliations. Take your pick of the following: In Italy a number of groups are vying with one another to claim dubious credit for having blown up the Naples-Milan express. The 15 dead and 200 injured are apparently of little concern to them. In the FRG, Belgium, and the Netherlands, right-wing organizations are arguing with -- just for a change this time -- Muslim groups and the so-called 'Red Brigades' about who committed the attacks on NATO installations which caused only slight damage and, surprisingly, claimed no victims.

All of these terrorists would like to be considered "revolutionaries." In fact, they are nothing more than bandits, and usually just downright provocateurs. The signs are there for all to see. The blast on the Naples-Milan train, for instance, was caused by dynamite from the NATO base at Sigonelle. Then the police in the FRG discovered, to their surprise, that terrorists were infiltrating NATO installations dressed in American uniforms and with false papers. In both cases the question arises as to how they managed to get these materials? Security guards at NATO bases must either be asleep or playing poker because not a single one reported anything suspicious. Can the security at their ammunition depots be this lax, or can it be that someone supplied the uniforms and ordered the guards to look the other way? Well, we don't know what kind of inside information he may be privy to, but Signor Formica, leader of the socialist group in the Italian parliament, had no hesitation in naming the CIA as the instigator of these attacks.

It is also a fact that West European security organs, investigating the murders of industrialist Zimmermann and French General Audran, are concentrating their intensive inquiries on the ranks of the peace movement. On this pretext, they are carrying out raids and house searches of people protesting the deployment of American missiles on Belgian territory. So many laws and injunctions have been issued in the FRG against peace campaigners that even the most experienced police can no longer determine whether they are thumping a peace campaigner according to a new law or whether it's just for the hell of it. And the law which forbids demonstrators to cover their faces is aimed solely, so they claim, at combating terrorism. It is well-known that the Office for Defense of the Constitution has been filming demonstrators for its files for years now.

On the other side of the Atlantic, President Reagan lost no time in setting up a committee for combating terrorism abroad. Needless to say, he is ignoring the terrorism directed against Nicaragua and Afghanistan. The Italians, too, have had their bitter experiences with terrorism, and members of parties in the government have gone on record as saying that terrorism plays into the hands of certain allies angry at opposition to the deployment of cruise missiles in Italy. Perhaps they know something we don't. After all, they have already seen one attempt to form a right-wing government by means of artificially provoked unrest organized by the CIA. Whether it is the CIA dirty tricks department behind all this or not, one thing is certain: Someone somewhere cannot stomach the peace movement and wants to put an end to the present calm, which is not conducive to whipping up nationalist and anticommunist fervor. Someone somewhere has a vested interest in portraying terrorism as part of some worldwide communist conspiracy and someone has a vested interest in thus striking fear into the heart of the common man, as has been done for 140 years now.

It is also possible that the terrorists are people committed to their particular cause, to their particular method of fighting a society that has nothing to offer them. In this case, they do not have our sympathy, nor can they, because they are doing a disservice to the true revolutionary movement. They have nothing in common with it, and that is why the movement rejects them entirely.

LER DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD102243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] A working group led by Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler, chairman of the Government Committee for Planned Management of the National Economy, left today for a working visit ot Moscow. The group will exchange experiences in Moscow in the management and planning spheres.

POPE'S BAN ON 'LIBERATION THEOLOGY' ATTACKED

AU081450 Bratislava PRAVDA in Czech 7 Feb 85 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincy commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "In the People's Midst, and Yet Far Away From Them"]

[Text] The world has already grown accustomed to the thought that Pope John Paul II is a great traveler and that his trips all over the world are variegated by meetings with people at mass rallies and devotional exercises. His current trip to the countries of Latin America, his sixth visit to that area, is no different in this respect. He was in the people's midst, time and again he saw their poverty and need; and he expressed feelings of compassion with them; yet he was far away from them. He increased this gap when he repeatedly condemned "liberation theology," -- the distant impulse for which can be found in the era of one of his predecessors, Pope John XXIII, in the sixties, and the actual birth of which is attributable to the acute social injustices in Latin America. The priests became the proponents of "liberation theology," as they understood that it is not sufficient merely to verbally condemn the shocking situation, but it is necessary to also actively fight social injustice at the side of the people and together with them. The Colombian priest Camilo Torres became almost a symbol in this respect. In the end he perished as a partisan and left as his declaration of fatih: "...I am a revolutionary as a Colombian, as a sociologist, as a Christian, and as a priest."

However, Pope John Paul II, who is undoubtedly conservative, does not want to come to terms with this in any way. As one of the Latin American commentators says, he also shows not even the slightest in inquiring as to why such trends as "liberation theology" are finding root particularly in Latin America. Already in 1979 he exclaimed in indignation in Mexico's Puebla that "Jesus Christ was no partisan." Of course not; but neither was he a companion of fascist dictators. It is desirable to say so, because the pope has never uttered a single world of sharp condemnation against the highly placed priests who were companions of such fascist dictators as, for instance, the former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. He offers no such condemnations when the priests' political activity suits the exploitative classes or outright reactionary elements. On the other hand, he is full of condemnation of those Nicaraguan priests who are taking the side of the revolution of the poor for the poor, the side of the fighters for independence and freedom. After the expulsion of Fernando Cardenal, Nicaraguan minister of education, from the Jesuit Order, the Vatican forbade his brother Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture, who is a priest and poet, to perform the liturgy. Obviously, the same fate awaits Miguel D'Escoto, priest and minister of foreign affairs, and Edgar Parrales, who is Nicaragua's representative in the Organization of American States.

At the same time Pope John Paul II said not a single world throughout his trip about the aggressive, remorseless American pressure on Nicaragua. Thus, it is not surprising that the Cardenal brothers, subjected to a kind of new inquisition, have declared that the pope's political positions are concurrent with the line taken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. That is also why the Pope, despite his outwardly ostentatious and lively direct contact with ordinary Latin Americans, is in fact miles away from them. He is defying the logic of historic development and the struggle for progress.

HUSAK RECEIVES SWEDISH, EGYPTIAN ENVOYS

LD082252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Karl-Wilhelm Wohler, the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Czechoslovakia, in Prague Castle today. During the meeting the new ambassador presented his credentials to President Husak.

During the meeting both sides also pointed out the positive development of mutual relations and confirmed both sides' interest in further developing them in all spheres. They stressed that Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of Sweden will continue to pursue actively the policy of detente, mutual trust and peaceful cooperation.

Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, also received the credentials of "Umar Gad Muhammad al-Sayyid Gad, the new ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Czechoslovakia.

Both sides pointed out the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and emphasized both sides' interest in expanding and deepening comprehensive mutual relations and fruitful cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

BILAK HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN

LD081943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met in Bratislava today Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria.

Comrades Bilak and Muhri informed each other of the activity of the two parties and the situation in their countries and exchanged views on further issues of common interest. They praised the good standard of relations between the two fraternal countries, which relations are developing on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrades Bilak and Muhri also called for the expansion of cooperation between world communist workers parties and the reinforcement of further coordinated action by communists in the basic issues of international politics and also in the overall orientation of the revolutionary movement.

The representatives of the CPCZ and the CP of Austria agreed in assessing the situation in the world that it is still very complicated. This is a result of the feverish armament being accelerated by imperialist groups, and in particular by the United Staes, with the aim of achieving military-strategic superiority. The complicated international situation has also been caused by the provocations of FRG revanchism and dangerous attempts to cast doubt on the postwar division of Europe.

The two representatives pointed out that the mobilization of all peace-loving forces for averting the danger of war continues to be a topical and important task.

They welcomed the fact that, thanks to the Soviet initiative, agreement has been reached on the topic and aims of the Soviet-American talks on the whole range of issues related to space and nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons. These talks should secure preparation of an agreement directed toward averting the feverish arms race in outer space and halting the arms race on earth; toward limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and reinforcing strategic stability; and toward efforts that would eventually lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, as the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty member-states have proposed on a number of occasions.

The coming celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, whose first victims were Austria and Czechoslovakia, and the celebration of the (?40th) anniversary of the signing of a state agreement on restoring the independence and self-sufficiency of Austria should lead to even greater efforts toward the preservation of peace and understanding between nations.

Vasil Bilak and Franz Muhri underlined the mutual benefit of good-neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria, which relations benefit the people of both countries and are a joint contribution to European stability and the continuity of detente. Again the conviction was expressed that mutually-advantageous and equitable relations between the two countries can be further developed and deepened.

The two representatives expressed the willingness of their parties to make a constructive contribution to the comprehensive development of political, economic and cultural contacts between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Comrade Vasil Bilak presented to Comrade Franz Muhri the Order of Friendship, awarded Comrade Muhri on the occasion of his birthday by the president of the CSSR. Comrade Bilak highly praised the work of Franz Muhri, his personal contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the Communist Party of Austria and the CPCZ, and his contribution and endeavor to reinforce the friendship between the peoples of the Republic of Austria and the CSSR.

Comrade Vasil Bilak emphasized that the CSSR has also striven for good relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. Unfortunately this is not always successful. There have been and are certain forces in Austria that have never had an interest in seeing our mutual relations develop successfully as the relations of good neighbors that would be to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Franc Muhri thanked Comrade Bilak for the high award, which he sees as a sign of recognition of the untiring activity and struggle of the Austrian Communists for the interests of the working people. He assured that the Communist Party of Austria would continue to work for the development of friendly relations between the Austrian and Czechoslovak peoples, and that this is also in the national interest of Austria.

The Austrian guests also met Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

OBZINA ON SHORTCOMINGS IN SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

LD090025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Workers of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical, and Investment Development met in Prague today to assess the results of their work during the past year. Editor Stanislav Kuzel has the following details:

The meeting was opened with a speech by Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the commission.

He noted, among other things, that the main tasks of 1984 had been fulfilled, although not all tasks had been fulfilled, including some laid down by the federal government and party bodies. Comrade Obzina pointed out the causes of shortcomings in the management of scientific, technical, and investment development, and proposed measures to bring about a speedy remedy. He stressed that it is necessary to know the names of those who took part in tackling and processing a task, and those who fulfilled or did not fulfill the task on time.

On the other hand, he called on those who work in the state commission, whether Communists or non-party members, to directly suggest proposals for improving management work to the deputy chairman of the state commission, whose duty it is to react to the proposals in a responsible way. Comrade Obzina also pointed out problems created for the work of the state commission by a number of important legal norms which, in his words, are becoming an intolerable burden which forces the commission not to manage, but to engage in undesirable administrative work. This burden must be overcome in the coming years.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Jaromir Obzine outlined the tasks facing those employed in the State Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development this year in connection with preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He expressed conviction that the work program contained in the document on the basic orientation of the commission's activity for 1985 is a realistic but difficult program with hopeful prospects which will be fulfilled.

SRV WORKERS IN OSTRAVA PLANT MAKING PROGRESS

AU081044 Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Vladislav Pamula report: "They Can Be Relied Upon"]

[Text] For 10 years now, the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Plant [VZKG] in Ostrava-Vitkovice has been training experts from the SRV. The enterprise currently has 355 Vietnamese employees, 43 of whom graduated from the VZKG's own secondary vocational school.

The 290 manual workers represent the bulk of Vietnamese employees. Since last January, 20 Vietnamese engineers, who are in Ostrava for a study-and-training period, have also been acquiring management experience. Aside from this, 30 Vietnamese apprentices currently study at the VZKG secondary vocational school. Vietnamese employees also take an active part in the political and social life of the enterprise. Last March they formed trade union sections and thus established the necessary prerequisite for their collective entry into the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. Cooperation between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Socialist Youth Union in VZKG has also reached a good standard.

Vietnamese employees recently celebrated the Lunar Year, which they greeted together with representatives of the political and economic management of the enterprise and the general directorate of the Vitkovice concern, led by General Director Engineer Rudolf Peska, candidate of sciences.

BRIEFS

CSSR COOPERATION WITH CEMA -- Prague Feb 9 (CTK) -- Economic contacts with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) member-countries are of priority importance for Czechoslovakia. The CEMA states account for 77 percent of Czechoslovak imports of fuels, raw materials and materials, 74 percent of machinery, and 63 percent of industrial consumer goods. Over 80 percent of Czechoslovak exports of machinery and almost 70 percent of consumer goods go to the CEMA countries. The CEMA states have passed from the classic form of goods exchange to coordination of economic plans for five-year periods. Cooperation now concentrates on the implementation of scientific-technological tasks and cooperation and specialization in production. Czechoslovakia took part in almost all significant joint projects, the oil pipeline, "Druzba" being the first of them. One of the latest forms of cooperation is the forming of [word indistinct] enterprises. Czechoslovakia is member of three [words indisinct]. One of them, "interlicther", largely contributes to more effective transport between ports on the Danube and places of destination in various seas of the world. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1514 GMT 9 Feb 85 LD]

PEACE ACTIVIST SCHAELIKE RELEASED FROM PRISON

LD082147 Hamburg DPA in German 2118 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Feb (DPA) -- Dresden physicist Rolf Schaelike was released from a prison near Dresden roday and has meanwhile arrived at the Giessen emergency reception center, Radio in American Sector Berlin reported tonight. Schaelike is in good health although weakened by his 50-day hunger strike. He expects that his wife and daughter will be allowed to leave in the next few days. Schael ke was involved in the independent peace movement in the GDR. He was arrested on 20 March 1984 and was sentenced to a 7-seven year prison term by the Dresden Bezirk in early December. [Passage indistinct].

REPORTAGE ON SED DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN PARIS

Hager Meets Cultural Figures

LD082223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Feb (ADN) -- There is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. In the worldwide struggle for a peaceful and just world, culture is imperative.

This was said by SED Politburo member Kurt Hager during a cordial meeting with cultural workers from the French capital at the GDR Cultural Center in Paris. The occasion for this meeting was the French premiere of a GDR documentary film (authors Gitta Nickel and Wolfgang Schwarze) about Vladimir Pozner, to mark the 80th birthday of the French writer.

Apart from Vladimir Pozner and his wife, university professors, writers, historians, translators of German literature, and many other friends of the GDR had gathered for the occasion. It was attended by the president of the Paris University 8, Claude Frioux, the historian Francis Cohen, the translator Alain Lance, the chief editor of the war veterans' magazine REVEIL DES COMBATTANTS, founded by Henri Barbusse, Jean Sirodeau, and the secretary general of the France-GDR Friendship Society, Gabriel Duc.

The lively discussions held during the evening centered on questions relating to the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries and the obligation to contribute to the preservation of peace in the 40th year since the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

In his address Kurt Hager paid tribute to the life and work of Vladimir Pozner, whose activity is part of the tradition of friendship between the peoples of France and the GDR. He said: "We are very proud that the GDR occupies so significant a place in the life of Vladimir Pozner. We will never forget his work on the DEFA film 'Song of the Rivers.' He was the first foreign author to receive the Heinrich-Heine Prize, in 1963. His books are published in our country; only recently there appeared the moving Auschwitz account 'Descent Into Hell.'"

The film about Pozner depicts the struggles and the solidarity without which, Hager stressed, there could be no peace. He said: "The exchange of progressive and humanist cultural assets can promote understanding between the peoples and enrich their lives." Hager recalled the first international writers' congress for the defense of culture, which took place in Paris half a century ago.

Kurt Hager said: "Allow me to express my pleasure that, thanks to the activities of the GDR Cultural Center in Paris and the French Cultural Center in Berlin, the development of relations between the GDR and the French Republic has received a new and considerable impetus. The opening of the cultural centers has created a symbol for the friendship between the peoples, even though they live in different social orders." The GDR politician continued: "I would like to stress our conviction that the cultural exchange agreed between our two countries can make a significant contribution to the creation of a coalition of reason and realism in the struggle for the preservation of peace."

On 8 May, the people of the GDR will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazism. "Together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, with the United States, France, Great Britain, and with millions of freedom fighters from the whole of Europe, the Soviet Union triumphed over fascism. It bore the main burden in the liberation of world civilization from fascist barbarism. In the heroic struggle against fascism a front formed which was without parallel in history, a front of peoples and states, of resistance forces with very different social and ideological origins."

Hager stressed: "German antifascists and French resistance fighters occupy an honorable place in this front. We feel ourselves linked with their legacy. In view of the worrying activities unfolding by supporters of confrontation and opponents of detente, this commitment is of particular significance. May we be worthy of the legacy of the antifascist resistance, in accordance with the fundamental interests of our peoples."

The GDR politician had a meeting with fighters and war veterans in connection with the commemoration of the 200,000 people deported from France by the fascist occupiers and murdered in Nazi concentration camps. The wreath which he laid at the monument to the deportation on the Isle de la Cite on the Seine bears the inscription: "To the undying victims of Nazi barbarism and heroes of the resistance, from the SED Central Committee."

Major resistance and war veteran organizations sent their flag bearers to the ceremony. In a talk with Kurt Hager, the secretary general of the Republican Association of War Veterans, Jacques Groult said: "We French antifascists are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism in the same spirit that prevails in the celebrations in the GDR."

Hager Meets With Marchais

LD082202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Feb (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation which is taking part in the 25th PCF Congress in the Paris workers' district of Saint-Ouen met with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais for a talk today. The head of the delegation, Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which Georges Marchais reciprocated equally cordially.

Kurt Hager expressed the wish that the 25th Congress of the French fraternal party will continue its successful course, and he spoke about the GDR's stable, dynamic development, the tasks involved in the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the activities of the socialist German state aimed at improving the international situation.

Georges Marchais outlined the most important tasks confronting the PCF Congress and reported on the decisive struggle of the French Communists for the interests of the French people and to increase the strength and mass influence of the party.

irmed their view that it is now necessary for all states international labor movement and the worldwide peace movement, vities in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente.

Marchais paid tribute to the 40th anniversary of the victory hat it is necessary to prevent a nuclear inferno and thwar messengers in good time.

the SED and the PCF stressed the joint desire of the two parties traditional, close relations in the spirit of internationalist Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department, and GDR Ambassador to France part in the talk.

Solidarity Meeting Held

LD090436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2200 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Feb (ADN) -- On Friday evening in Paris a lively meeting of international solidarity united delegates of the 25th PCF Congress and Parisian workers with representatives of the communist and workers parties and the national liberation movements who are taking part in the congress. Among the enthusiastically greeted guests was the SED Central Committee delegation headed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

In a speech, PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais described the struggle for peace and disarmament as the prime task. The French Communists are committed to ensuring that France makes use of all opportunities for dialogue, disarmament, and the peaceful solution of all conflicts. The PCF is in favor of a great initiative for bringing together the most varied forces which struggle for peace and disarmament in Europe.

The PCF affirmed its active solidarity "with the peoples who are building a socialist society, with the governing communist parties, and with those who are contributing to the development of the class struggle."

Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, also spoke at the meeting. He stated that the Soviet Union is fighting for the cessation of the nuclear arms race. This is also the goal of the new negotiations with the United States on space weapons and nuclear arms. World public opinion plays a great part in preventing a "star wars."

SED GREETINGS MESSAGE TO FRENCH CP CONGRESS

AU071429 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to 25th PCF Congress which began today, 6 February, in the Paris workers suburb of Saint-Ouen:

Dear comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 25th Congress and to all members of the PCF.

The revolutionary workers movement of our two countries is linked through a joint tradition of many years. In your struggle for the social and national interests of the workers class and all working people of France, for peace, democracy, and social progress, the GDR communists are firmly at your side in solidarity.

Your active work against the capitalist crisis, for strengthening the PCF and gathering all democratic forces of your country, is highly appreciated. In view of the world situation which is dangerously aggravated by the imperialist course of confrontation and intensive armament, the French Communists are making a useful contribution to preventing a nuclear inferno and to introducing a change for disarmament and detente.

In our joint struggle to secure peace, the most important task of the present, the SED attaches great importance to the close cooperation of the communist and workers parties. In accordance with the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and their creative application, the communists and the entire people of the GDR are employing all their strength to universally consolidate the German worker-peasant state as a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism and to prevent a war ever again emanating from German soil. In this spirit we pay tribute to the legacy of the antifascist resistance struggle and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the peoples from fascism by the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitler coalition.

The great achievements in preparation for the 11th SED Congress create secure preconditions for the further successful development of the GDR as a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state.

We wish the 25th PCF Congress successful deliberations and fruitful results in enhancing the militant strength and mass influence of your party in the interest of the French workers class.

FISCHER RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIAN GROMYKO

LD082356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1917 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text Berlin, 8 Feb (ADN) -- In the future, too, the socialist countries will be a reliable advocate for the cause of the African states and will continue to support their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and social progress in a diverse manner within the framework of their possibilities. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Prof Dr Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences confirmed this in talks in Berlin on Friday 8 February.

The parties to the talks states that the African states are an important factor in the fight for the protection of peace, the end of the arms race and for disarmament.

Prof Dr Antoliy Gromyko is visiting the GDR capital for a seminar on Africa.

In their exchange of views on topical issues concerning the international situation, Oskar Fischer and Antoliy Gromyko stressed that the preservation of peace and the removal of the danger of war are the most important tasks at the present time.

The Geneva meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, which came about on the initiative of the USSR, and the forthcoming negotiations on the whole range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons are expressions of the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the socialist countries and of their efforts, made in awareness of their responsibility, to prevent a nuclear inferno. Today it is vital for all states to take an active part in the struggle for peace.

Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, also took part in the talks.

POLAND'S OSODOWSKI ON RECENT BERLIN TALKS

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Feb (ADN) -- Trade relations between Poland the GDR are developing very favorably. Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski told ADN following the conclusion of his 2-day working meeting with GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss in Berlin. The two politicians are chairmen of the joint GDR-Poland Economic Committee.

The joint measures introduced by the economic committee are directed at the full realization of the conclusions reached by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker at their discussions in Warsaw in August 1983 and in Berlin in November 1984. "These meetings introduced a new stage of economic cooperation, marked by the development of trade and the creation of firm relations in technology and production."

The two countries' trade turn-over rose last year to 1.9 billion rubles, an 11 percent increase. "We want to increase trade volume this year to the level that it exceeds the 2 billion ruble mark. We will attempt to exceed the export and import levels agreed in the annual protocol," Obodowski said. Many of the specialization and cooperation agreements currently in force will be extended to 1990.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BELGIUM

LD082343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels, 8 Feb (ADN) -- Work plans for cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and the Kingdom of Belgium with its French and Flemish cultural communities were agreed on in Brussels on Friday 8 February. Measures for cultural, artistic, and scientific exchange for the period 1985-87 were established in the two work programs, which are based on the cultural agreement concluded with Belgium in 1982.

On the occasion of the signing of the work plans, both sides concurred in noting that cooperation in the university and technical college system, as well as in culture and adult education, is an important contribution to the further consolidation of bilateral relations between the two states with different social systems is also of significance for the improvement of the international climate and for peace and cooperation in Europe.

HAVASI RETURNS FOLLOWING U.S. MEETINGS

LD092336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and National Assembly deputy, has returned from the United States. Ferenc Havasi visited the United States at the invitation of the American section of the Inter-parliamentary Union and was received by President Ronald Reagan. The Hungarian politician held talks with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz on the international situation and possibilities for the further development of bilateral relations. Ferenc Havasi also met several members of the U.S. Administration and representatives of Congress. Moreover, he had talks on relations between Hungarian and UN specialist financial organizations.

After his talks in Washington, Ferenc Havasi toured several U.S. cities and met executives of U.S. companies involved in cooperation with Hungarian industrial enterprises and agricultural units. Ferenc Havasi exchanged views with leading officials of U.S. commercial banks about bilateral financial ties and about the international financial climate.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD091925 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] As you might have noticed, we do endeavor to interview ministers from time to time. The fact that this time the minister of foreign trade has honored us with his presence is in part because Peter Veress gave a press briefing Tuesday, 5 February. Andras Domany interviewed the minister:

[Begin recording] [Domany] For years these conversations have opened with a statement that foreign trade has been turning in an essentially good performance under very difficult circumstances but, nonetheless, this performance is still not quite enough. For example, a $600 million positive balance in our convertible currency trade is very nice but is less than was planned.

[Veress] When evaluating the solvency of the country, at a time when one can see signs of improvement, $100-150 million does not denote a qualitative deterioration or an insuperable problem. The economy has strengthened as a result of 1984 production, the development of trade conducted in rubles is favorable, and, very importantly, the position of our country is immeasurably better today than it was 1 and 1/2, 2, or 3 years ago, and this greater confidence means more resources, more credit, more money. This is why we can say that this small shortfall does not present a great problem today.

Let me add right away that the shortfall is still covered from a regrouping of distribution. It would be nice to be able to say that the $600 million positive balance has largely arisen because we have produced much more efficiently and economically, with a smaller input of materials and energy, and that our terms of trade have significantly improved.

[Domany] In reality, however, in convertible currency exports, for example, we have succeeded in maintaining -- not increasing, merely maintaining -- last year's income by exporting a greater volume of goods.

[Veress] We could not protect ourselves from the rapid fall in food prices, for example. After all, Europe is inundated with meat.

The only way we can overcome this problem is by producing better quality goods, more highly processed goods, goods of such quality and packaging as to be more in demand by the public. Quality goods have a better chance today than mass products.

[Domany] There is, however, a contradiction here which is certainly not just dependent on foreign trade. As I have read in the briefing, there has been an insufficient supply of various goods produced by the chemical, agricultural and engineering industries of goods for which there is high demand. In other words, you, or rather your enterprises, could have sold more of these goods. Yet not enough has been produced of them. At the same time, it is a well known fact that a significant proportion of Hungarian products do not belong to the category of goods of which much more could be sold in the hard currency markets. I know that what I am saying is terribly oversimplified, but it seems that it would be logical to regroup the capital and the labor force in the country to concentrate on those goods of which more could be sold.

[Veress] I am carefully avoiding speaking in terms of they, the producers, and we, the foreign traders, because there are 250 enterprises entitled to conduct foreign trade activities and hundreds of production units which are in one way or another connected with these activities.

The fact that now a much larger percentage of the specialists traveling abroad come from the side production rather than the foreign trade signify that these activities are very interconnected.

Returning to the fundamental question, this regrouping fundamentally depends on what should be produced. Presently, in Hungary the majority of foreign trade people and producers are aware of what would be better; the question is whether they have the will and the ability to produce what would be better. If they have the will, it is still a question of whether they have the finances and the technical requirements. It is also a question of whether they posses the required manpower. If these conditions are absent, they must be created. Furthermore, are the necessary incentives present? It may be that the producer recognizes what would be better but does not feel he would be rewarded for it or can make a living as it is. Without the proper incentives, the producer will not take a risk. Why should he?

[Domany] But this incentive is precisely what should be brought about.

[Veress] The question is whether it can be brought about. First of all, the external world brings it about because it has not bought what we have hitherto offered. It is also brought about by the internal world, in part by the system of regulators -- a part of which is dictated by state decisions -- forcing the producers to come to this realization. However, there are always holes and gaps in these decisions and realizations. This is because we do not face, or do not like to face, some of the consequences, such as stopping production in certain factories or rapidly regrouping the labor force. This is where we are confronted by limitations regarding our own scope of action. Nonetheless, the essence of the matter is still that realization must be followed by action because if we fail to act, then later exclusively external factors, compulsion, will force us to make the changes. This always requires great sacrifices.

[Domany] Yes, it has often been said that we should increase exports of more highly processed goods. It is a very positive factor that we have succeeded in increasing exports to certain significant developed capitalist countries. The negative balance in our foreign trade with the developed capitalist countries -- within the positive balance of our convertible currency foreign trade as a whole -- is now relatively smaller, even though it is still $200 million.

However, a significant part of the large volume of exports is composed of raw materials. Once again we are coming up against the fact that while it is nice when our exports increase, it would be better if we could export more of the more valuable, more highly processed goods. This would be less subject to the ups and downs of market forces.

[Veress] The need to maintain the equilibrium of our balance of payments means that we must sell what we can, both for rubles and for convertible currency. In the past year or 2 we have not had enough time and reserves -- nor do we have enough today -- to subject the economy to the full rigors of a very consistent system of regulators aimed at eliminating everything that is not sufficiently economical. Consequently we must make certain concessions.

[Domany] I would also like to discuss our imports. First, there is the question of energy and fuels coming from the socialist countries. We must increase the quantity of export goods that we deliver in exchange for these because such are the conditions as concerning prices, and we must also increase the quality of the goods that we deliver. Will we have enough?

[Veress] Concerning the quantity undertaken by our partners, if the quantity prescribed in the plan for the domestic economy is produced, and if problems -- which we should, nevertheless, prepare for -- do not arise, then our energy supply is satisfactory. However, in recent months production at home has failed to reach the planned targets; the extremely unfavorable weather has suddenly increased demand both in our country and in the neighbouring socialist countries; as a result of Great Britain's reduced coal production there has been a reduced supply of coal products in Europe; and there have also been slight problems in delivery. Consequently, in January a much more difficult situation arose than had been expected. This is true both of Hungary and other socialist countries. This warns us that in the future we must plan our energy supply to provide somewhat greater security and reserves. [end recording]

ALCOHOLISM, AMOUNTS SPENT ON ALCOHOL INCREASING

AU081238 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Self-Destroyers"]

[Text] The strikingly high mortality rate of middle-aged male workers has become a subject of discussion. The health and destiny of men between the ages of 30 and 50 requires special attention from all those whose responsibility it is to stop this trend. Analysis of the causes has already started and one of the risk factors has become well-known: The bulk of alcoholics come from this age group. In Hungary, there are 500,000 chronic alcoholics and drunkards in this and other age groups. However, only 10 percent of these alcoholics are undergoing treatment.

Alcoholism is the kind of enemy whose defeat cannot be brought about by mere bravery and decision alone. Few struggles have been as unsuccessful as the struggle against alcohol. A change in the situation began a year ago when the Council of Ministers adopted the program of the State Committee Against Alcoholism to curb the excessive consumption of alcohol. The comprehensive, concrete program aims to provide the relevant ministries, main authorities, and social organizations with a common basis for the development of short- and long-term plans against alcohol.

Daily, the telex machines tap out news about accidents in which alcohol played the main role.

According to estimates, in addition to the 500,000 chronic alcoholics, 1 million people consume excessive amounts of alcohol, and there are an estimated 1 and 1/2 million people whose smaller, but frequently and steady consumption of alcohol has put them in an endangered state.

The current social atmosphere, however, does not favor discovery and early treatment. Families are destroyed and are breaking up. One of the basic goals of the planned comprehensive program is to halt this process. That is why the obligation to report cases was introduced in order to detect and treat alcoholics early. Obliged to report are the members of the enterprise medical unit network, hospital casualty departments, traffic police, the courts, the guardianship authority, work place leaders, and the team of trade union and Red Cross officials.

According to statistics, we are spending more on the yellow-eyed monster than on bread and milk. The food consumption of the population is increasing 5 percent annually, that of alcoholic beverages by 7.5 percent.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Warsaw Departure

LD102225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Report from Okecie Airport, Warsaw]

[Text] At the Okecie military airport in Warsaw, it is now 2015. In a moment there will be a farewell ceremony for Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is departing on an official visit to India at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Among the persons saying goodbye are Professor Henyrk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa; members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; and leaders of political parties and members of the government. Also present is the charge d'affaires of the Republic of India in Poland [name indistinct]. At 2017 hours the special plane of the Polish airlines LOT took off from Okecie toward New Delhi.

Accompanying Delegation Named

LD111021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Wojciech Jaruzelski has set off on an official visit to India.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied during his visit to India by Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, Janusz Obodowski, Janusz Maciejewicz, Czeslaw Piotrowski, Michal Janiszewski, and by Ryszard Fijalkowski, Polish ambassador to India, as well as advisers and experts.

Jaruzelski on Relations

LD102255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] In a statement for the Polish Press Agency prior to his departure to New Delhi, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that Polish-Indian relations are characterized by far-reaching mutual understanding, and by considerable convergence and even identity of views with regard to international affairs.

During the sociopolitical crisis in our country, India adopted an attitude characterized by goodwill and understanding, considering the events as Poland's internal matter.

India is a significant partner for Poland, the prime minister said, considering its outstanding importance in the international political arena in general and in the Nonaligned Movement in particular.

I expect that talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other personalities of that country will lead to a deepening of political dialogue and provide an impetus for expanding Polish-Indian cooperation in every field, and particularly in the important economic field. It will also provide an opportunity to present Poland's view regarding key international issues.

Gandhi Welcomes Jaruzelski

LD110847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski started his official visit to India. The guest was welcomed by Rajiv Gandhi, head of the Indian Government, accompanied by cabinet members, at Palam Airport in Delhi. After the welcoming ceremony, General Jaruzelski proceeded to the presidential palace, which is the residence of the Polish guest during the visit.

On the first day of the Polish delegation's visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski was received by President Zail Singh, and according to our correspondent, the agenda provides for a meeting of both prime ministers in private, Polish-Indian plenary talks, an official reception in Wojciech Jaruzelski's honor, and laying of wreaths in places commemorating three prominent Indian personalities, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi.

Importance of Trade Noted

LD091517 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Wojciech Jaruzelski will be the first politician of such a high level from a socialist country to pay a visit to Rajiv Gandhi, the new prime minister of India. At the same time it is the first visit by the Polish premier outside the socialist community. This in turn is being treated as a proof that the stormy beginning of the eighties is over for Poland and it is time now to return to normal relations with the traditional partners in the world, and Poland and India can be counted as such well-tested partners for many years.

In India, reactions to the events of the past few years in Poland never had such political connotations as, for example, they had in the West. Socialist countries are for India an important element of the world's stability. This conviction is one of the cornerstones of the nonalignment policy. That is why any destabilization in our part of the world is perceived as a negative phenomenon on the international scale as a whole. If the politicians here in India were sensitive to the processes taking place in Poland, businessmen were even more sensitive, because a drop in the trade turnover between the two countries was obvious and fast.

It is now better. We are slowly approaching a $200 million trade turnover. Last year, our export to India increased by as much as 10 percent over the 1983 level. This year the increase will not be as good, but a clear increase is still predicted.

India and Poland are very attractive partners for each other. First, we trade in rupees and zlotys, that means in clearing. We do not need dollars, of which neither side has very many.

Indian Reportage on Visit

For Indian source reportage on the visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski and his delegation to New Delhi and his meetings with various officials in the Indian Government, including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Giani Zail Singh, please see the India section of the 11 February South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER WARNS CHURCH OF STRICT LAW APPLICATION

AU091656 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Vatican City, Feb 9 (AFP) -- The Polish Government made a mistake by failing to jail rebel Roman Catholic priest Jerzy Popieluszko when he deserved punishment, the Polish minister of the Office of Religious Affairs, Adam Lopatka, said in an interview released today.

Father Popieluszko, an outspoken critic of the Warsaw Government and a supporter of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, was abducted and murdered last October by four secret policemen. The killers were this week sentenced to jail terms ranging from 14 to 25 years, in a trial conclusion that Mr. Lopatka said should enable church-state relations in Poland to become "healthier, franker."

In an interview with the Italian Roman Catholic weekly IL SABATO, the text of which was released in Rome today, Mr Lopatka added that Father Popieluszko had indulged in punishable activity before he was first arrested by Polish authorities in December 1983.

"The mistake was to release him after his arrest," Mr Lopatka said. "The judicial authorities hoped that the church would take some disciplinary measures against him -- but nothing was done."

"In the future we will apply the law to the letter," he warned, adding that such steps would be taken not against priests critical of the government, but against those making "sermons that violate the Penal Code."

"Certain kinds of behavior can change into anti-state activities," Mr Lopatka said.

He stressed that his government was not launching any "campaign" against the Roman Catholic Church and said the principles of church-state relations would remain unchanged, as defined by the constitution. Mr Lopatka refused to answer a question about whether there had been any change in official policy towards authorizing the building of new churches. Permission has been granted more readily of late than in the past.

REPORT ON PUBLIC OPINION ON TORUN VERDICT

DW081053 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2045 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Guenter Schubert report from Torun showing people in front of Torun court and dissidents assembled at unidentified location; from the "Heute-Journal" program -- recorded]

[Text] This afternoon in front of the voivodship court in Torun, these people are eagerly awaiting the verdict. Then come the initial reactions [Schubert reports remarks in Polish by several unidentified people]: They will appeal the verdict, then they will receive 5 years and get off free. This was to be expected. They will be deported to Kazakhstan, without any problems and most expeditiously -- new passports and off they go. This is the limit. There should be capital punishment for murder -- a life for a life, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. This trial is a farce. All four of them deserve to die for this cruelty. This is ridiculous. He will be in jail for 5 years and then go free."

Today's verdict was of course received with particular interest by the civil rights movement. [Begin interview with dissidents at unidentified location; in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Schubert] I would like to ask you how you assess today's verdict in Torun.

[Jan Josef Lipski] First of all, I want to state that the verdict has just been handed down. It is too early for the civil rights committee to define its stand. Thus, what I have to say is not a statement from the committee. What we had hoped to gain from the trial was above all enlightenment about the motives and mechanisms of the apparatus. We were less interested in the severity of the punishment.

[Schubert] You did not expect capital punishment?

[Lipski] All of us here oppose capital punishment. We did not rule it out, to be sure, yet we were not interested in that aspect of the case.

[Jacek Szymanderski] What interested me most about this trial was the climate that leads to a development in which orders to commit a crime are issued from within an institution that is supposed to guarantee public safety, and that these orders are then actually carried out -- and this 40 years after the Nuernberg trial. What I mean is, the trial did not solve that puzzle.

[Maciej Jankowski] Many people had expected this trial to effect a change. This did not happen. As always before, this was not a just proceeding. It was, as usual exploited for a totally normal political game.

Walesa Comments

LD081335 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (DPA) -- Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa today called on the leadership to draw the necessary conclusions from the Torun trial and the tragic death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. In a statement on the outcome of the trial, he demanded that the authorities "end illegal acts against citizens, their disregard for human dignity and the harassment of people for their views." One must not forget that it was representatives of the state who murdered a Polish priest.

Father Popieluszko would have been opposed to the death sentence. As a Christian, he respected this, Walesa said. It is difficult to forgive such a terrible act, but this tragedy will have a moral purpose "if a rebirth in our public life" is the consequence. Forgiveness also requires atonement for injustice. If this is not forthcoming from the state, then the opportunity provided by the trial will have been squandered.

Popieluszko's death will go down in the history of Poland. As emerged from the testimony of the defendants, they believed they were acting in the interests of the leadership and to the benefit of a supreme raison d'etat. The trial shed light on some truths about the work of the security forces and the mentality of these people.

"They had ample time and opportunity to decide on the life and death of a citizen of our country, to violate the law." Even at the trial they believed they were better Poles than others. Although the trial was accompanied by many unpleasant features, one would have liked to have accepted it as a sign of good will for understanding, Walesa said.

But meanwhile, new factors appeared: Solidarity official Seweryn Blumsztajn was prevented from returning to Poland and is virtually banished from his country because of his views, Walesa said.

On Friday, Polish newspapers published the verdict against the four security officers in Torun and the text of the judge's summing up, but carried no comment. The Catholic Church has also not yet commented on the verdict. On 4-15 February the Bishops Conference is to meet in Warsaw and will presumably deal with the trial, in which Church representatives were strongly attacked.

WALESA SAYS BLUMSZTAJN 'EFFECTIVELY BANISHED'

AU081410 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 8 (AFP) -- The leader of the banned Solidarity Union, Lech Walesa, said today that the government had effectively banished Seweryn Blumsztajn, a Solidarity official in France, by refusing this week to let him return home.

In a statement, Mr Walesa said that the decision not to allow Mr Blumsztajn to return had shown that "there are still Poles that are victims of arbitrary (acts) because of their opinions."

"It is in fact a banishment," Mr Walesa said.

Mr Blumsztajn, 38, was refused entry into Poland Tuesday when he sought to return after three years of voluntary exile. Authorities at Warsaw airport sent him back to Paris aboard a return flight, saying his passport was not valid.

In Paris today, Mr Blumsztajn went to the Polish Embassy to ask for a new passport. A Polish diplomat said Mr. Blumsztajn had been told that the problem was a technical one, but that the authorities in Warsaw would decide whether or not he was entitled to a new passport.

Mr Blumsztajn said he had not made any political statements during a 25-minute talk with an embassy official. "I am determined not to give up," he said, adding that the decision to keep him out of Poland amounted to an attempt to "standardize" the expulsion procedure.

OFFICIAL SEES POSSIBLE RETURN TO IMF IN 1985

AU101954 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 10 (AFP) -- Poland may be readmitted to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) within a few months and be eligible for sorely needed low-interest loans, according to a high Polish official.

In an interview published over the weekend in the Polish press, Zbigniew Karcz, a high Finance Ministry official, said that "during consultations underway in Warsaw with representatives from the IMF, it appeared Poland could return to the organization in mid-1985." Poland left the IMF in 1950, but has expressed interest in rejoining since 1981.

He said the talks centered on Poland's economic policies. "We need to present our plans to improve the Polish economy and discuss technical points prior to Poland's application to membership in the IMF," he said.

Mr Karcz noted that an agreement with creditors last month postponed for five years the repayment of Poland's 15.2 billion dollar guaranteed foreign debt. It increased debt service payments to 2.7 billion dollars a year, about half of Poland's 5.8 billion dollar hard-currency earnings in 1984.

"The success of the rescheduling of the Polish foreign debt (which totals 28 billion dollars) depends largely on the orientation of the Polish economy toward exports," Mr Karcz said. He recommended the injection of moderate amounts of new credits.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATES OPEN WARSAW SESSION

LD071228 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 6 -- A meeting of delegates from the national fronts of the socialist and friendly countries opened in Warsaw today.

The discussion was initiated by Chairman Jan Dobraczynski of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) who recalled that in 1985 entire progressive humanity would celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and Japanese militarism which, in the name of criminal aims, had launched the bloodiest of wars, and had committed the crime of genocide on millions of people. We, Poles, were the first to stand up with arms in hand against the Nazi aggressors. This resistance and our love for freedom cost us the loss of more than six million people.

The tragedy of the Second World War, the speaker continued, enabled us to better understand that only international cooperation can ensure the world peace and security.

The victory won 40 years ago should be a warning to all those who dream about imperialist conquests and wish to impose their will on others. Unfortunately, those disquieting tendencies are again resurgent today. And peace seems to be in greater jeopardy than ever before, Dobraczynski said.

War is produced by hatred, by the lack of will for honest dialogue, he went on. We want to oppose these manifestations of unwillingness and hatred with the will of brotherly rapprochement and the will to find everything which can unite people.

The first to take the floor in the discussion was the first vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan, Muhammad Hasan Bareq Shafi'i, who spoke about his country's struggle against the undeclared war waged by reaction and imperialism.

The national coordinator of the People's Vigilance Brigades in Angola, Baltazar Rodrigues da Silva, said: We are a nation whose state existence is being constantly threatened every day. The old colonialists and imperialists have not accepted the people's shape of Angola. They do everything to incite counter-revolution.

So we must take up the struggle if we want to defend our people's state and its socialist shape. Fighting for peace on our soil, we are also fighting for peace for the world. We are not left alone, we are supported in this struggle by the prestige and strength of the entire socialist community, said the Angolan delegate.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUFNCD), Yos Por spoke about the crime of genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique on its people. At present, Kampuchea is healing its wounds, is mobilizing its forces for the development of economy and social life. This is accompanied by constant struggle against internal subversion inspired from outside the country which is aimed at checking the process of normalisation of life in Kampuchea.

The delegate of the Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, Juan Quiros, discussed revolutionary gains in his country.

He also recalled the numerous, repeated attempts by the United States to arrest the revolutionary processes in Cuba, the U.S. support for counter-revolution, political and economic aggression against Cuba.

The delegate of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction, Boudang Boualapha, spoke about the importance of solidarity in the attitudes of all the countries with a socialist orientation for the struggle against aggression and interference in internal affairs from Western states.

The representative of the Nicaraguan Sandino Defence Committees, Felix Zerique Alvares [title and name as received], presented the steps taken in the defence of the people's revolution and stressed the determination of the social masses in Nicaragua in strengthening the progressive social and economic transformations, their faithfulness to the solidarity with the nations fighting for their liberation and against all forms of imperialist domination.

Next the floor was taken by the secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), Jerzy Jaskiernia.

Other participants in the discussion included national front delegates from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the DPRK, the GDR and Hungary who presented the achievements and plans of their organizations.

The last to take the floor was a representative of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, Yuriy Bernov, who said that society of the land of the Soviets was highly estimating the activity of the national fronts, organizations and movements in the consolidation of the unity of the socialist states, the development of links with the progressive forces in the world, the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament, security and cooperation.

Jaruzelski Meets Delegation

LD082005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski met delegation participating at the fifth meeting of representatives of fraternal national fronts, movements, and organizations from 18 socialist countries and from friendly countries. A report on the course of the debate was presented by the chairman of the PRON National Council, Jan Dobraczynski. Prof Tomas Travnicek, leader of the delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front and first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking on behalf of the guests, indicated the usefulness in widening mutual contacts between fraternal parties and organizations, and the importance of the joint resolution, adopted at the meeting, concerning the international situation and threats to peace which demonstrate the need for the consolidation of efforts and peoples in the struggle for this basic right of man.

Delegations' Remarks at Meeting

LD081518 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 7 -- Discussion on the second day of the fifth meeting of representatives of brotherly national fronts, movements and organizations from socialism and befriended countries focused on tasks facing societies and nations in defence of peace, security and international cooperation in the face of growing tensions in the political situation and in the face of a nuclear war.

Numerous participants in the meeting arrived in Warsaw with messages from their compatriots concerned over the world's future, troubled by conflicts instigated by Western powers in South America, Africa, Asia, in the Middle East, from those who live in fear of a nuclear catastrophe.

Deputy chairman of PRON national council, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary Jozef Czyerk confronted political platforms of socialist and capitalist states. The first one helps build wold peace, while the other one creates a threat of a total annihilation. (The text of his address is given separately).

First Deputy Chairman of the Central National Council of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan Muhammad Hasan Bareq Shafi'i said that behind the smokescreen of such concepts as human rights, free world or democracy, the world imperialism instigates conflicts and stirs up hatred among nations.

The speaker recalled that the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had submitted concrete proposals meant to restore peace in that region of the world. The method of solving the existing conflicts depends at present on goodwill and understanding on the part of Pakistan and Iraq.

Secretary of the National Council of Bulgaria's Fatherland Front Georgi Dymitrov Petkov said that imperialist circles still try to dictate the settlement of controversial issues from the position of strength.

The main goal of Bulgaria's Fatherland Front consists in societies' mobilization for struggle conducive to transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Vice-chairman of the Central National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Miloslav Vacik pointed out that this year's observances of the 40th anniversary [of the victory] over German fascism and Japanese militarism should be used for deepening the necessary dialogue with all peace, anti-war forces on the globe. Chairman of the Patriotic Union of War Veterans of Ethiopia Yibessa Beri expressed thanks for solidarity and deep understanding for his nation affected by drought.

The world, irrespective of the fact, what political ideals it holds, has a duty to remember those who perished in Warsaw, Auschwitz and Majdanek, said he. [sentence as received]

Secretary of the national leadership of People's Committees for Defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Taha Alawi Muhsin said that a risk of an outbreak of a new war is connected with the installment of nuclear missiles and establishing military bases by Western superpowers in all parts of the world. Organizations of people's committee for the defense of Yemen which have a broad base in the country's society are heading the struggle against transferring (by imperialism) of the Middle East into a torch of a world war.

Member of the Secretariat of the National Management of Committees for Defense of the Revolution of Cuba Juan Quiros stressed that his country will always come out for just political solutions of problems of Central America and other parts of the world, but in face of constant threat posed by American imperialism his nation is vigilant and is getting ready to defend its achievements.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland -- Democratic People's Republic of Korea -- Yi Sok-chun presented efforts of his country designed to liquidate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peaceful unification, without the use of force.

If economic talks, started on the initiative of his front, and talks held by the Red Cross organization produce good results it will be possible to conduct broader negotiations on many subjects and to organize many-sided cooperation and exchange, said he.

It is also possible that prospective top-level political negotiations may open then. However, this does not mean that American imperialists gave up efforts to provoke war.

They install nuclear weapons in South Korea on a mass scale. The number of American soldiers stationing in that country amounts to 40,000 and the number of nuclear weapon units to 1,000, said he.

Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian peace and friendship Organizations Dugersurengiyn Bilegt said that with great hope the nations of the world followed the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The Mongolian nation is convinced that further talks between the two superpowers are necessary and lie in the most vital interests of all nations.

Tasks aimed at making the militarization of outer space impossible are considered by us particularly important, among other issues which are the subject of those talks.

We decisively come out in favour of the Soviet proposal of making but a peaceful use of the outer space.

Greetings from the Mozambican Freline Liberation Front were conveyed by the vice-director of legal-and-consular department of that country's Foreign Ministry Jose Tomas Saveane. The speaker pointed out that Soviet peace proposals and initiatives by other socialist and neutral states must become the attainments of mankind. This is our most important task, he said.

Imperialist strategy masterminded for that region of Africa where my homeland also belongs, ended in a failure. Victories in the struggle against subversive bands changed the set-up of internal forces. We build socialist order at home and such is our contribution to the defense of peace.

Nicaragua's national organizer of the Sandino Defense Committees, Felix Jerieva Alvarez, said that the Nicaraguan Army had practically eliminated mercenary and interventionist troops from operations aimed against the revolution. We will work with an eye to normalizing our relations with the United States through negotiations and agreement, he said.

Vice-chairman of the National Council of the GDR's National Front Werner Eberhardt said that the struggle for peace also determines the ongoing preparations in the GDR for the observances of the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism.

The Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Council of State and the National Council of the GDR's National Front issued an appeal calling on society to appropriately observe this anniversary. The appeal met with a wide-spread response on the part of the GDR's citizens.

What matters is to make people realize the most significant conclusion stemming from World War Two, namely the need to safeguard peace and to undertake moves that would make it impossible for war danger in the world to ever emerge from the former will.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front Hoang Tu Huy said that the most significant task of the present day consists in combining international efforts with a view to ensuring nations' access to war and peaceful development.

Taking the floor on behalf of the National Council of Hungary's Patriotic People's Front, Gyula Kiss stressed that the most significant task facing the peace movement consists in uniting the ranks. The current international situation has a negative effect on economic progress in many countries being conducive to conflicts in various regions of the world.

During considerate proposals and amendments submitted during the current session, participants in the meeting adopted a resolution in defense of peace.

Czechoslovakia's representative Tomas Travnicek invited all participants in the meeting to attend the 6th meeting, to be held in Czechoslovakia in 1987.

Summing up the debate, General Secretary of PRON National Council Jerzy Jaskiernia said that it aimed at an exchange varying from country to country, but based on common premises.

The meeting reaffirmed the extremely significant role played by national fronts in the formation of the new system and socialist social relations. The meeting also had its international dimension, since it ended in a joint peace appeal, he added.

Czyrek Address Reported

LD0802ID Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 7 -- Addressing the meeting of representatives of national fronts here today, representative of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Josef Czyrek said:

For several years now we have been facing a very tense and complex situation in the world, a seriously increasing threat to peace and international security. This tension originates from the confrontation-oriented, militaristic course of policies pursued by the United States and its closest NATO allies.

International relations are being affected in a particularly destabilizing manner by the drive on the part of the U.S. and NATO aimed at breaking the hitherto [balance] of forces in the world. The Reagan administration's plans to use outer space for military purposes may create a new channel of the arms race, with hardly predictable consequences. This policy [word indistinct] hits out [at] the interests of all nations, complicating and [words indistinct] urgent problems of today's world.

Neither is the cause of peace and cooperation served by the attempts, on the part of [words indistinct] the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, constituting the basis of peaceful order in Europe.

Alongside the consolidation of rightist and conservative tendencies in the West [word indistinct] the animation of West German revisionist forces, also within the circles of [words indistinct] government coalition in the FRG, questioning the existing politico-territorial realities in [words indistinct] the wings of Germany's reunification (within the 1937 borders).

The main factor helping to improve the international situation is the firm, consistent and at the same time realistic policy by the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community.

The recent meeting in Geneva between Soviet Foreign Minister and George Shultz, the agreement on the start of comprehensive, Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments is a significant event, creating a chance to alleviate the present tension in the international situation. Even so, the American programmes connected on gaining the military supremacy are being put into effect with no change whatsoever.

Considering the above facts, it is obvious that the detente chance can become a lasting, positive tendency only if international public opinion continues its pressure on militaristic circles with a view to an increasingly realistic approach to disarmament issues, especially a complete departure from the attempts to shift the arms race to outer space.

What is then still necessary, is an increased activity in favour of peace, detente and disarmament on the part of socialist states and the remaining peace forces worldwide -- the non-aligned movement, peace and anti-war movements, realistic forces in the West.

We deemed and continue to deem it our duty to see to Poland's particular commitment to the struggle for peace, detente and international security.

Over the past few years this country has been subject to particularly brutal (?imperialist) attacks on the part of the United States and its allies, which was reflected in unlawful restrictions, broken agreements, slanderous propaganda campaigns, attempts to impose isolation.

Mobilization of patriotic forces, also through PRON, the brotherly assistance on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, friendly attitudes by the majority of developing and non-aligned states made it possible for normalization of Poland's internal situation, for the start of effective implementation of the programme of the 9th PUWP extraordinary congress.

It is due to the progress of internal normalization in Poland that also NATO states realized the ineffficiency of the U.S.-inspired anti-Polish moves.

We got working people to realize that the policy of imperialism seriously adds to the threat of war, that our society should be totally mobilized in defence of peace, that consolidation of socialist Poland as an unfailing link of the socialist community lies in our national interest and essentially contributes to strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Getting ready for appropriate observances of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, we wish to point to long-term, still topical lessons and conclusions stemming from this victory. Out of these, particular mention is due to the following:

-- The imperative of an absolute respect for the results of the joint victory over fascism, respect for politico-territorial realities of present-day Europe,

-- The imperative of respect for the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with various socio-political systems, respect for the principle of equal security and sovereignty of all states,

-- The imperative of international cooperation in favour of peace and progress, with no ideological divergences being transferred onto the plane of international relations.

Striving for activization of influential people of science and culture from various countries on the broad, humanist plane of universal peace ideas, we came up with an initiative of a world congress of intellectuals in defence of the world's peaceful future, to be held in Warsaw next January.

The political platform of socialist states, based on Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, is a realistic platform, Jozef Czyrek said in conclusion. Halting the arms race, preventing its switching to outer space, ridding us weapons of mass annihilation, nuclear ones in the first place -- this is the road of security and common sense.

The departure from transferring ideological differences to international relations, building confidence in economic relations, abandoning the policy of restrictions -- this is the road of cooperation.

A stop to slanderous and aggressive propaganda campaigns, attempts at ideological subersion and -- instead of these -- education of societies in the spirit of peace -- this is the road of rapproachement.

Resolution Summarized

LD081758 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 8 Feb 85

["'Resolution Adopted by Meeting of National Fronts' (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 7 -- Participants in the 5th meeting of representatives of fraternal national fronts, movements and organizations from socialist and befriended countries held in Warsaw, adopted a resolution today. Excerpts:

A sense of threat and uncertainty still prevails worldover. Imperialist policy of confrontation dangerously aggravates international situation. Programmes of intensive armaments imposed by militant NATO circles not only do not strengthen the sense of security but considerably undermine it.

We would like to believe that the recent meeting in Geneva of foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the U.S., decisions concerning new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and outer space armaments will lead to breaking the present dangerous deadlock in international relations, the resolution said.

The Soviet Union and the governments of all the befriended states launch consistent peaceful offensive submitting numerous intiatives and proposals designed to heal the international situation, to halt the arms race, and to develop mutually favourable cooperation in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

We demand a just and durable solution to the conflict in the Middle East, for which a constructive basis has been provided by the proposals contained in the Soviet Union's statement of July 29, 1984.

We condemn the policy of American imperialism, the policy of aggression and interference with regard to Cuba, Nicaragua and the Salvadoran nation, voicing full solidarity with the struggle of nations of the Central American region for peace and progress.

We demand a stop to the inhuman policy of apartheid, complete elimination of the remnants of colonialism, and especially an urgent and unconditional implementation of resolutions by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia's independence.

We demand unconditional withdrawal of racist South African troops occupying the territory of Angola and threatening peace in that region.

We express support for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the creation of a peace zone in the Red Sea region.

We are at one with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle in defense of revolutionary attainments. We oppose any attempts at interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

We support initiatives of the countries of the Indochina region aimed to solve controversial issues in Southeast Asia through political dialogue of countries directly concerned.

We support the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at peaceful unification of Korea. We condemn imperialist policy of arms race on the Korean Peninsula.

Representatives of brotherly fronts, movements and organizations from socialist and befriended states attending this meeting call on social forces in their countries and in other states in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America -- in the whole world, to do their best in favour of an international peace front, supported by the broadest possible social basis, which would be in a position to halt the forces of militarism and confrontation, to tip the scales in favour of lasting peace, detente, and international security, in the name of the most elementary human right -- the right to live in peace.

FURTHER COMMENT ON STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD081859 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 8 -- "President Reagan's State of the Union address delivered in Congress last Wednesday contained no political surprises," the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said today.

"Reagan has announced he is going to stay fully with his present economic strategy and conservative policies on social issues. Reaffirming his determination to conduct foreign policy from the position of military strength, he openly indicated he did not rule out the use of this strength.

"Some of the congressmen, including not only the Democrats but even the Republicans, criticised some of the points of the programme Reagan had elucidated in his address," the paper observed, describing the congressional reception of the address, and added:

"The Congress is able to distinguish between a show and politics, and expects Reagan to make a realistic assessement of his line of action, first of all with respect to budget and arms control."

6 FEBRUARY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION NOTED

LD0913D3 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 9 Feb 85

["From Communique by the Government Press Office" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 9 -- The Council of Ministers today appraised the socio-political situation and the state of public order in Poland.

The government is thoroughly analyzing many public opinions and remarks on the proposed variants of food price rises and will consider them as an important factor in making relevant decisions.

Higher rents introduced by housing cooperatives arouse numerous objections. There is concern, particularly among lowest-income groups such as pensioners that they may deteriorate their standard of living.

The government takes these voices into consideration and allows for them in its socio-economic policy of protecting the material situation of this segment of society. Hence, the proposal to increase disability and old-age pensions by 20 pct or so is necessary to fully offset higher food prices.

Discussions in factories and social circles concentrate on economic issues.

Workers criticize waste, disorder, poor quality and organization of production. These negative phenomena depend directly on enterprises themselves and they are primarily expected to counteract such shortcomings.

While implementing the reform, the government streamlines its mechanisms and pursues a policy of hard-to-get money vis-a-vis industry enterprises, which is subordinate to the objective of market equilibrium and eliminating mismanagement.

Mass media gave broad coverage of the course of the Torun trial. The socialist state gave convincing proof of respect for the rule of law, equality of citizens before law and openness of political life.

In connection with the course of the trial, anti-socialist forces and their foreign supporters spread claims that Polish authorities have allegedly opened a new stage of tensions in state-church relations. The government has confirmed its stand that Poland's religious policy is based on durable principles and there will be no departures from them.

However the freedom of religion, guaranteed by the constitution, cannot be exploited for anti-socialist activities.

The existing economic difficulties or other negative phenomena which the authorities try to solve and firmly counteract, are eagerly exploited by forces hostile to socialism. Their superior goal is the weakening of the state with the help of all kinds of destruction, sowing of discord and deceit, distorting of authorities' intentions and activities. They are aided by hostile forces from some of the NATO states.

The Council of Ministers stressed that the primary direction of the government's activities is national agreement based on the fundamental interests of the socialist state. All indications of destructive activity aimed against these interests will meet with resolute and blunt rebuff.

Work on amending the Penal Code has been completed. The proposed amendments allow for the voices of public opinion and conclusions for discussions held in many social circles.

The Council of Ministers considered a bill on material legal accountability for economic crimes, negligence, profiteering, and fraud.

There is a proposal to introduce summary procedures in such criminal cases and substantially limit the application of suspended jail sentences. The bill sets the lowest fine at 20,000 zlotys and the highest — at 5,000,000 zlotys.

The Council of Ministers also adopted an amended bill on the system of courts of law. The proposed change consistent with the resolution of the XIth PZPR Congress on the need to increase the prestige of law and organs applying it and to ensure full observance of the independence of the courts. [sentence illegible]

The government also adopted a bill on changes in the housing law. The society also examined a draft law on mixed-stock enterprises in which state enterprises, on the one hand, and other economic organizations, on the other, would be partners.

The government will submit both laws adopted at the session to the Sejm (Polish Parliament).

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HOWE ARRIVES 8 FEB

AU0818521 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/5/1985 -- Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived in Bucharest on February 8 for an official visit to Romania. The guest was welcomed at Otopeni Airport by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and other Romanian officials.

Ceausescu, Howe Hold Talks

AU0915181 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1504 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/2/1985 -- On Saturday, February 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Romania. During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, the current stage and the prospects of Romanian-British relations were examined, the wish being expressed to work for the further development of economic cooperation, trade and ties in science, technology, education and culture, for the promotion of new forms of cooperation in all fields of mutual interest.

The guest underscored that the United Kingdom attached great importance to the development of bilateral links with Romania, to the two countries' cooperation on a European and world plane.

During the exchange of opinions on the evolution of the international life, reference was made in particular to questions relating to the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. In that context, the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers' meeting was hailed, as well as the agreement reached on beginning Soviet-American negotiations; with reference to that, the significance was brought to the fore of covenanting an agreement apt to strike a military balance at the lowest possible level, through the reduction of nuclear armaments.

Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the great significance which the cessation, during their unfolding, of the deployment of new nuclear weapons would have for the success of negotiations. Moreover, the Romanian president showed that the European countries, especially the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, should participate in one way or another in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the USA, that they should back and contribute to the negotiations' success.

During the interview, the significance was highlighted of stepping up the efforts aimed at reaching tangible results at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament, the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and adjacent measures in central Europe.

During the interview, the need was underscored to peacefully solve, by way of negotiations, states of conflict and all international litigious issues.

The negative phenomena and the inevitability were outlined which the world economy still bears on developing countries in the first place. Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the significance of a constructive approach to these problems, the developing countries' debt and interest rates included, with a view to achieving world economic stability, all states' development, and underlined the direct relationship between disarmament and development.

Both sides agreed that efforts should be made to eradicate underdevelopment, provide the prerequisites for developing countries to be able to progress economically and socially.

Highlighting the fine manysided cooperation between Romania and Great Britain, the wish was expressed to boost that cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, with a view to constructively solving international problems, in the interests of peoples, the cause of peace and understanding among all world nations.

Howe Meets Andrei; Visit Ends

AU1101629 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1614 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/2/1985 -- Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, concluded his official visit to Romania on February 10.

He conducted talks with Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister. In keeping with the conclusions drawn when the British guest was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, they relationships between Romania and Great Britain.

Views were also exchanged on the current international situation and particularly on the need to stop the arms race, nuclear arming in particular, to achieve disarmament, to settle peacefully, by negotiated means, the state of tension and war in various regions of the world, to strengthen security and cooperation throughout the world.

TOASTS PRESENTED AT DINNER FOR SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

Report on Ceausescu Toast

AU0615201 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 1985 pp 1-3

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a dinner he gave in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on 4 February at the presidential residence near Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed guests from friendly Yugoslavia, dear comrades: I would like to express our satisfaction with the friendly visit you are paying to Romania and in this context to extend to you, esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, and to those who are accompanying you, cordial, comradely greetings and a warmest welcome to the soil of our fatherland.

Continuing the beautiful tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav meetings, your current visit is a new expression of the good relations solidly established and constantly developed between our countries, parties, and peoples.

We note with satisfaction that Romanian-Yugoslav relations continue to develop on multiple planes, in keeping with the understandings and agreements reached during the summit meetings of past years. We believe that this visit will give further impetus to the good relations existing between our countries and will further strengthen Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and solidarity.

Furthermore, we wish to do everything possible so that Romanian-Yugoslav relations increasingly assert themselves as an example of cooperation between two neighboring, friendly Danubian countries that cooperate in many fields, on a spirit of full equality, mutual esteem, and respect for building a new system and establishing a dignified, free, and happy life for their peoples.

Referring to the international situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

We believe that under the current international circumstances -- when in several regions of the world conflict and tension prevail, when the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of consolidation and redivision of the world into spheres of influence continues to assert itself, and when the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has greatly intensified -- that it is more necessary than ever that all people of the world should strengthen their cooperation and act together to prevent deterioration of the international situation and to bring about the resumption and assertion of the policy of detente, understanding, cooperation, and peace. We firmly base our relations with all countries on the principle of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use of threat of force, principles that life has proved to be the only ones capable of permitting the development of normal relations between countries and peoples and ensuring international peace and cooperation.

The major issue of our time is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and ensure lasting peace throughout the world. Everything possible must be done to halt mankind's advance towards a nuclear catastrophe, which would lead to the elimination of life itself from our planet, and to defend the people's supreme right to life, freedom, independence, and peace!

Romania hails the Soviet and American foreign ministers' meeting until this year and believes that the understandings reached on holding negotiations on the important issues of nuclear and outer space weapons are a positive factor and have a special significance. Peoples throughout the world expect the two great nuclear powers to continue to make all possible efforts with a view to making the upcoming Soviet-American negotiations -- due to open in March -- approach, with a high sense of responsibility, issues of halting the nuclear arms race, deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, as well as open up a path for appropriate agreements for the withdrawal of all missiles from Europe, and ultimately of all nuclear weapons from our continent. At the same time, we think that the halting of any actions to militarize outer space, which gravely endangers the life of all people and indeed our planet, is of particular importance.

Taking into consideration the very serious situation created in Europe as the fact that the great majority of nuclear arms is concentrated on our continent, Romania believes that all peoples and all European countries must, actively and constructively participate in the Soviet-American negotiations on the issues of nuclear disarmament. In particular, the countries belonging to the two military blocs, both on the arms race, must meet, discuss, and contribute to the success of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

At the same time, we believe that activity within various international disarmament bodies and organizations must be intensified. In this respect, we believe that the recent Stockholm Conference made important efforts aimed at halting the arms race. We also think that the proposals made at the Vienna negotiations on reducing arms and armed troops in central Europe are a good basis to reach an appropriate agreement in the shortest time possible. At the same time, we must be particularly careful to the successful unfolding of the Stockholm conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe that recently resumed its activities.

While the present efforts to stop arms escalation and consolidate an international atmosphere favorable to the struggle to end hunger, underdevelopment, poverty, and backwardness call for a higher degree of mobilization, unity, and cooperation [illegible] of nuclear arms and nuclear military bases. We support the creation of such nuclear-free zones in the northern and southern part of Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu continued:

We are concerned by the deterioration of the international economic situation, particularly in developing countries, and by the fact that during the past 10 years the gap between the rich and poor countries has deepened. The North-South negotiations that have taken place so far have not been successful. Romania believes that it is high time to act more firmly and concretely to solve the problems of eliminating underdevelopment, including the problems of these countries' great foreign debt, and to establish a new international economic order based on principles of equality and equity that can ensure more rapid progress of the countries that are lagging and can create conditions for all peoples to have direct access to modern scientific and technological achievements.

Life itself and realities demonstrate that finding just and durable solutions to the complex problems of the international situation can be achieved only through an active participation in this process of all countries, regardless of their size or social order, in complete equality. In this respect an important role is incumbent on small and medium-sized countries, as well as developing and nonaligned countries, which make up the majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of independence, cooperation, and peace. We believe that the Nonaligned Movement in particular can have an important role in asserting a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace, and in improving the international political climate.

Contemporary developments prove the increasing role played by peoples and broad popular masses in the struggle for peace and the progress of mankind. We believe that by uniting in full unity peaceful, democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere can change the international situation and can ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, cooperation, security, and peace throughout the world.

In concluding his toast, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

I believe that this visit to our country will mark a new and important event in developing relations between our peoples and countries, in both fields of mutual interest and the international arena. I would like to raise a toast:

- to the Reagan-Ceausescu friendship and cooperation!
- to the friendly American people's progress and prosperity!
- to good health, Comrade President!
- to the health of all American guests!
- to the success of our talks (toast continued)

-- Excerpt as broadcast (text)

Answering the toast by Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the USA Ronald Reagan, at the 9 February official dinner given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, at the presidential residence near Bucharest:

(Text) Romanian Comrade President, dear friends,

Your warm words and cordial hospitality extended to us reiterated, as in all previous years, the close relationship and mutual opening between our countries.

I would like to express again satisfaction with my friendship visit to the SR of Romania, a visit that carries on the tradition of bilateral meetings and mutual exchange of views.

Such meetings have become a natural form of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation. There is nothing unusual in this, as our position as neighbors and the many common ideals we share are an invitation to frequent exchanges of views in order to properly examine all aspects and prospects of our cooperation as well as the problems that are straining international relations and affecting the interests of all countries, and therefore our countries, too.

Your visit last year to Yugoslavia contributed to better understanding between our countries.

On the basis of the results of the long and fruitful path we have covered, we would like both sides to contribute, through broader cooperation and in a spirit of good-neighborliness, to both the development of our countries and the creation of better conditions in the Balkans and Europe. We aim at further expanding comprehensive cooperation in the political, party, economic, technical, and cultural fields, in the border area, and in other spheres of activity. We deem it particularly necessary to develop long-term Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in the fields of the economy, culture, education, science, and technology, as it is quite obvious that we have not exhausted all opportunities available. We are convinced that through joint well-meant efforts and by taking into consideration the interests of both sides, we can find new ways and means to intensify this cooperation. In this respect, today we conducted very detailed and open talks.

Referring to international problems, [illegible] Ceausescu continued:

We have always attached great importance to our talks on major issues of international life. We are convinced that our talks will further stimulate the joint efforts both by our countries to solve and overcome the problems facing contemporary mankind.

The failure of attempts thus far to halt the frightening competition in the production and proliferation of destructive weapons is the result of the negative evolution of international relations. It is high time that those who possess the largest arsenals and power of arms should take measures to break the existing deadlock. The [illegible] reached between the great powers on resuming negotiations is but a small step considering the amount of work left to be done in the field of disarmament. It can also be a big opportunity, which should not be missed, to stay apart from fear and mistrust.

The resumption of the dialogue and, we hope, of détente as well demanded by the entire international community cannot be the monopoly of some countries to the detriment of others, and nobody should be excluded or ignored from this process. [illegible] proceed toward global understanding and détente, which must cover all regions and areas of the world.

We advocate steps to positively influence the lower sensitivity of the ties between the great powers. Any progress at the Stockholm conference could mean a good [illegible] implementing the Helsinki conference decisions and stimulate the development of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. As far as we are concerned, we will strive to make our full contribution within the framework of the nonaligned and neutral countries.

Referring to the situation in the Balkans, the president of the SFR Yugoslavia [illegible]

We will continue to work for equal cooperation, which should become an integral part of relations among the Balkan countries. We consider this to be in the interest of all of us living in the Balkans and a contribution to the positive evolution of the entire European situation. Therefore, we support the process of Balkan negotiations on cooperation, security, and creation of nuclear-free areas in the Balkans. The efforts made along these lines can only become meaningful if all countries in this sensitive geographical and strategic area participate in them.

Comrade Vasalin Djuranovic then said:

One cannot talk about security in the Balkans without being most concerned over the crises that have long affected the Near and Middle East, regions that are in our neighborhood. The world is much too small for us not to be worried over events in the far south, or the Horn of Africa, or certain areas in Asia and Latin America. It is the duty of the entire international community and each country to contribute to a just and honest solution of these problems by taking into account the interests of all countries involved and observing each people's right to unhampered development under conditions of peace and independence.

The policy and movement of nonalignment, which has asserted its role as an irreplaceable factor in international relations, offers an adequate framework and contributes effectively to safeguarding peace and solving key problems regarding security and development. However, the great economic problems facing contemporary mankind require the participation of all countries in their resolution. The strongly developed industrial countries are primarily called upon to show a real desire to overcome their narrow interests and other misunderstandings and engage in global negotiations, under the aegis of the UN. This is all the more necessary now, when the failure to solve development problems, which for certain countries have become a matter of life and death, threatens to turn into a new global confrontation and raises insolubly with unforeseeable consequences for all mankind.

In conclusion, Comrade Vasalin Djuranovic said:

In stressing all this, I bear in mind Yugoslavia and Romania's common aspirations, which have ensured our continuous cooperation for peace, security, and progress in the world. We advocate the further development of this cooperation, so as to contribute to establishing world relations on the basis of the UN Charter principles and solving key problems that are vital to all countries, regardless of their international alignment or their domestic development orientation.

In this respect, Yugoslavia and Romania can serve as an example that such cooperation is possible and useful.

I raise this glass

to your health, Comrade President

to all our Romanian friends

to the prosperity of the people of the SR of Romania

to further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our neighboring socialist countries! (Ciausescu applauds)

SDUF ELECTIONS HELD; THIRD CONGRESS CONCLUDES

ADDR1856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1985 -- On February 8, the Third Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) ended in Bucharest.

Delegates to the congress approved a report on SDUF work, and the tasks that the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and its organizations must fulfill to implement the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress and RCP programme. A SDUF manifest for the forthcoming general election and a congress resolution were also adopted.

The congress stated its support to the report that RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu presented at the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and decided to take that programmatic document as a basis for SDUF work. Moreover, it agreed that the other documents of the Thirteenth RCP Congress should also be the foundation of SDUF activities.

By a unanimity of vote, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, was reelected chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

A 121-member National council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front was elected.

Nicolae Ceausescu chaired the concluding session of the Third SDUF Congress.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT, in a similar report, adds that "President Nicolae Ceausescu made a concluding speech."]

CORRECTION: [BFE Eight EUROPEAN EDITION]

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Communique on 1984 Five Fulfillment Issued," published in the 6 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT:

Page E 3, paragraph nine, last line reads: ...$1.1 bil lower than by 1985; omit material expenditures over $.1 bil lower; changing "private" to "bil".

Page E 8, penultimate paragraph, line two reads: ...take production and raw and materials out...; changing figure "600" to "800".

Page E 10, paragraph seven, line two reads: ...it), that is 19.6 billion lei more...; changing figure "19.2" to "19.6".

COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCES IN KLJUC CASES

LD1011112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Banjaluka, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the so-called Kljuc case, in which a group of citizens carried out hostile activity from positions of Muslim nationalism, the Banjaluka District Court has sentenced Saif Egrlic from Kljuc to 4 years imprisonment. In connection with the same case the Kljuc municipal magistrate sentenced Hamdija Barlic to 20 days in prison and fined Saban Bajric 3,000 dinars.

We have also learned that the present imam of Kljuc, Omer Stulanovic, whose hostile activity was also publicly denounced at the time, has been suspended from his post by the Council of Elders of the Islamic community in Sarajevo.

MEDIA COMMENT ON BELGRADE TRIAL DECISION

POLITIKA Commentary Reviewed

AU1101433 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Today POLITIKA carries an article entitled "Sentence Without Compromise." The article has been written in connection with the trial of three persons for hostile propaganda, which concluded in the Belgrade District Court. We carry a few points from the article:

The trial that has just concluded provides an occasion to say something more about the pressure on the court that was exercised through the 3 months of the trial both by the accused themselves and their defense counsel, as well as by their helpers and their circle who think alike, the advocates of so-called democracy and the independence of courts.

Having said this, the POLITIKA journalist stresses further on that the pressure by the accused and their defense counsel was not exercised only on the court. The reporters at the trial were also exposed to a peculiar kind of torture. What is more, some did not even shrink from personally insulting individual reporters.

We further learn from the article published in POLITIKA that what the accused and their defense counsel did not succeed in doing with our reporters, they succeeded in doing with the foreign correspondents, who gathered at the trial in unprecedented numbers. The contacts of the accused and their defense counsel, in the court hall and outside, with representatives of various foreign organizations and foreign correspondents were, even for the least initiated people, a picture of visible collusion between the domestic enemies and the foreign forces that are not favorably inclined toward our country.

Despite all this, the court conducted the trial in the only way possible in a free and independent country: on the basis of its laws and on the basis of the judges' conviction. The sentences handed down are timed to the law and do not represent, as it asserted abroad, any compromise. In other words, they unequivocally indicate that we will resolutely resist all those who work against our constitutional order. In all cases involving undermining and attacks on our constitutional system, there can be no compromise with the perpetrators of such a standard, and these will be seen, as the trial in Belgrade showed, the POLITIKA journalist says.